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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

SONOS, INC.,  
Plaintiff and Counter-defendant,  
v.  
GOOGLE LLC,  
Defendant and Counter-claimant.

Case No. 3:20-cv-06754-WHA

Consolidated with  
Case No. 3:21-cv-07559-WHA

**SONOS, INC.'S BRIEF REGARDING  
PRIORITY DATE AND WRITTEN  
DESCRIPTION**

Judge: Hon. William Alsup  
Courtroom: 12, 19<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Trial Date: May 8, 2023

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## 1 I. INTRODUCTION

2 The Court has requested briefing explaining: (1) the legal significance of material  
3 contained in an appendix to a provisional application—whether it is part of the specification, what  
4 it means, and how it impacts the priority date, and (2) when and where each part of the 2019  
5 specification of the '885 and '966 patents was first disclosed to the PTO and/or published. The  
6 Court has also asked us to address six additional and related questions. Dkt. 719.

7 **First**, as Sonos explains below, there is no legal significance to the fact that material is  
8 contained in an *appendix* of the provisional application as opposed to other parts of that  
9 application. An appendix is disclosed to the PTO and made available to the public *at the same*  
10 *time and together with* the rest of a provisional application and is considered *part* of the  
11 provisional.

12 **Second**, Sonos believes (and has asserted) that the patents in suit are entitled to the 2006  
13 priority date of the provisional. But, even if Google were to allege (which it has never done) and  
14 the Court were to decide that the differences between the 2006 provision and the 2007 non-  
15 provisional constituted “new matter” it would have no bearing on any disputed issue in this trial.  
16 *At most*, it would change the priority date for the patents in suit from 2006 to 2007. That would  
17 make no difference to the alleged prior art in this case.

18 **Third**, as the Court noted on Friday, “this is the first time” Google “ever told me any of  
19 this.” 5/12/23 Tr. Tran. At 1034:5-6. To the extent Google started out making a written  
20 description argument, that is a motion for reconsideration. Google does not have good cause for  
21 such a motion—certainly the fact that Google’s counsel (who, by the way *signed* the DJ  
22 complaint at the start of this case) just found out about the file history, is not good cause. More  
23 importantly, this whole dispute has morphed from an attempt to reargue written description into  
24 an attempt to (effectively) raise new arguments about the patents’ priority date. Google  
25 referenced related arguments in its June 2022 expert report as part of a written description  
26 argument, and then abandoned them, depriving Sonos of the opportunity to respond by  
27 meaningfully developing the factual record. And Google has long waived any related  
28

1 challenge—or indeed *any challenge at all*—to the priority date. Trial is not supposed to be a time  
2 for one party to ambush the other party with allegations about supposed invalidity or priority date  
3 issues that have been abandoned for almost a year or long waived.

4 Finally, the Court should side with Sonos if it agrees with *any* of the following arguments,  
5 all of which are presented in this brief:

- 6 1. That the 2006 provisional application (including its appendix) on its own provides  
7 written description support for overlapping groups.
- 8 2. That the 2007 non-provisional application, alone or in combination with material  
9 from the 2006 provisional application (including its appendix) provides written  
10 description support for overlapping groups.
- 11 3. That Sonos was allowed by the PTO to incorporate by reference material from the  
12 2006 provisional application, and then amend the specification of the 2019  
13 applications to formally include that material in the four corners of the  
14 specification, and this did not change the priority date.
- 15 4. That the material Sonos incorporated by amendment in 2019 was not “new matter”  
16 relative to the 2006 provisional or 2007 non-provisional.
- 17 5. Google has waived any priority date challenge *period*, much less one relating to  
18 alleged differences between the 2019 specification and 2006 provisional or 2007  
19 nonprovisional.
- 20 6. That to the extent Google has ever raised a written description challenge relating to  
21 alleged differences between the 2019 specification and 2006 provisional or 2007  
22 nonprovisional, Google has abandoned and/or waived any such challenge.
- 23 7. That Sonos has been prejudiced in its ability to resist such allegations by the fact  
24 that Google is raising such allegations during trial.

## I. BACKGROUND AND TIMELINE

Below is a summary of the priority chain that led to the '885 and '966 Patents, where the filing date is shown for each application and the parent-child relationships between the applications are reflected using different levels of indentation:

Sept. 12, 2006: U.S. App. No. 60/825,407

→ Sept. 11, 2007: U.S. App. No. 11/853,790 [U.S. Pat. No. 8,483,853]

→ May 17, 2013: U.S. App. No. 13/896,829 [U.S. Pat. No. 8,843,228]

→ Aug. 21, 2013: U.S. App. No. 14/465,457 [U.S. Pat. No. 9,344,206]

→ Apr. 15, 2016: U.S. App. No. 15/130,919 [U.S. Pat. No. 11,388,532]

→ Apr. 12, 2019: U.S. App. No. 16/383,561 [the '885 Patent]

→ Apr. 12, 2019: U.S. App. No. 16/383,565 [the '966 Patent]

→ May 24, 2019: U.S. App. No. 16/422,160 [U.S. Pat. No. 10,897,679]

→ July 11, 2022: U.S. App. No. 17/861,882 [pending]

A brief summary of relevant facts regarding each of these applications is set forth below.

### U.S. App. No. 60/825,407 – The Provisional

This is Sonos's provisional application directed to "zone scenes" that was filed on September 12, 2006 and names Mr. Robert Lambourne as inventor.

This 2006 provisional application discloses that "[u]sing what is referred to as a *zone scene or scene*, zones can be configured in a *particular scene (e.g., morning, afternoon, or garden)*." Ex. 1 [2006 provisional] at p. 13 (emphasis added). The 2006 provisional provides additional disclosure regarding this "zone scene" technology, including several examples of possible "zone scenes." *Id.* at 13-14 (disclosing a "'Morning' zone scene/configuration" for "link[ing] the Bedroom, Den and Dining Room together in one action" and a "'Morning Mode' scene" for linking "downstairs zones," "upstairs zones," "outside zones," and "a zone scene" that "links all zones"). Sonos contends that, on its own, this disclosure shows overlapping zone scenes namely: (i) one scene including the bedroom, den and dining room; (ii) another scene including all of those plus outside speakers; and (iii) another scene that includes "*all zones*" in the system. More specifically, (i) overlaps with (ii), (i) overlaps with (iii), and (ii) overlaps with (iii).

The 2006 provisional also refers to an annexed “Appendix A” that “provide[s] examples to teach and refer to various features, detailed designs, uses, advantages, configurations and characteristics in one embodiment of the present invention.” *Id.* at 13. The “Appendix A” of the 2006 provisional is entitled “Sonos UI Specification: *Zone Scenes*” and includes 20 pages of additional disclosure. Ex. 1 [2006 provisional, Appendix A] at pp. 21-40. Reproduced below are the Table of Contents and the Introduction of the “Appendix A” document:

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### 1 Introduction

The Zone Scene feature allows the user to arrange the zones into groups using one single command. However, the Zone Scene feature is much more flexible and powerful.

Currently in the Sonos UI, zone groups are created by manually linking zones one at a time until the desired zone grouping is reached.

For Example

Start with **Living Room**

- Link the Kitchen to the Living Room to make a group of (**Living Room + Kitchen**)
- Then link the Den to the (**Living Room + Kitchen**) to make a group of (**Living Room + Kitchen + Den**)

The Zone Scene feature would allow the user to create a group of (**Living Room + Kitchen + Den**) with one command.

*Id.* at pp. 21-22. Again, this “Appendix A” document was filed with the patent office in **2006**, and the excerpts above confirm that it was describing Sonos’s “*zone scene*” technology.

## U.S. App. No. 11/853,790

This is Sonos's first non-provisional application directed to "zone scenes," and it was filed on September 11, 2007. It claims priority to Sonos's 2006 provisional and incorporates the entire disclosure of the 2006 provisional (including "Appendix A") by reference, which gives Sonos the legal right to rely on any and all disclosures in the 2006 provisional as additional support for claims in this application and in any continuations that claim priority. *See* Ex. 2 at p. 5 [2007 Application at [0001]]. The incorporation by reference of the provisional did not change the priority date of the claims. The claims are entitled to the earliest priority date in the chain, 35 U.S.C. §§ 119, 120, unless new matter is added, 35 U.S.C. § 132. Because the provisional application was incorporated by reference, the provisional was "effectively part of the" specification as though it was "explicitly contained therein," *see* ADS, 212 F.3d at 1282. *See also* *Maquet Cardiovascular LLC v. Abiomed, Inc.*, No. CV 17-12311-FDS, 2022 WL 4138711, at \*9 (D. Mass. Sept. 12, 2022) ("Maquet's incorporation of the '988 application by reference appears to be consistent with case law and administrative guidance.").

In the "Background" section, the 2007 non-provisional application explained that one of the difficulties with prior-art systems is that they did not allow for multiple, overlapping groups to exist at the same time. *Id.* at p. 6 [0005] (stating that "[b]ecause the morning group, the evening group and the weekend group contain the den, it can be difficult for the traditional system to accommodate the requirement of dynamically managing the ad hoc creation and deletion of groups").

In the "Summary" section, the 2007 application stated that "[a]ccording to one aspect of the present invention, a mechanism is provided to allow a user to group some of the players according to a *theme or scene*," and that "[w]hen the *scene* is activated, the players in the scene react in a synchronized manner." *Id.* At p. 7 [0008] (emphasis added). In turn, the "Summary" of the 2007 non-provisional application disclosed the following:

[0009] According to another aspect of the present invention, the *scene* may be activated at any time or a specific time. A user may activate the *scene* at any time so that only some selected zones in an entertainment system facilitate a playback of

an audio source. When the *scene* is activated at a specific time, the *scene* may be used as an alarm or buzzer.

[0010] According to still another aspect of the present invention, a controlling device (also referred to herein as controller) is provided to facilitate a user to select *any of the players in the system* to form respective groups each of which is set up per a *scene*. Although various *scenes* may be saved in any of the members in a group, commands are preferably sent from the controller to the rest of the members when one of the *scenes* is executed. Depending on implementation, the commands include parameters pertaining to identifiers of the players, volumes settings, audio source and etc.

*Id.* at pp. 7-8 [0009]-[0010] (emphasis added); *see also id.* at p. 8 [0012] (stating that “[t]he players in a scene are synchronized to play a multimedia file when the scene is activated”).

Sonos believes that the passage highlighted in green teaches the ability to add a zone player to multiple, overlapping zone scenes. In particular, it establishes that a user can “select *any of the players in the system* to form respective groups each of which is set up per a *scene*” and that “various *scenes* may be saved in *any* of the members in a group.” *Id.* at p. 8 [0010] (emphasis added).

The 2007 application provided further disclosure of the “zone scenes” technology at FIGs. 3A-3B, 5A-5C, and 6 and the corresponding description at [0021]-[0027], [0051]-[0066]). Ex. 2 at pp. 10, 19-24, 33-39. And as with the “Summary,” these portions of the 2007 application convey that Mr. Lambourne’s “zone scene” technology provided the ability to add a zone player to multiple, *overlapping* zone scenes.

Critically, all of the relevant disclosure summarized above carried through from the 2007 application to the ’885 and ’966 Patents. The following table shows the mapping between the disclosure of the 2007 application and the ’885 and ’966 Patents:

<u>2007 Application</u>	<u>’885 and ’966 Patents</u>
[0002]-[0006]	1:30-2:24
[0007]-[0015]	2:28-3:35
[0016]-[0027]	3:39-4:7
[0028]-[0066]	4:12-11:11 <sup>1</sup>
FIG. 1	FIG. 1
FIGs. 2A-C	FIGs. 2A-C

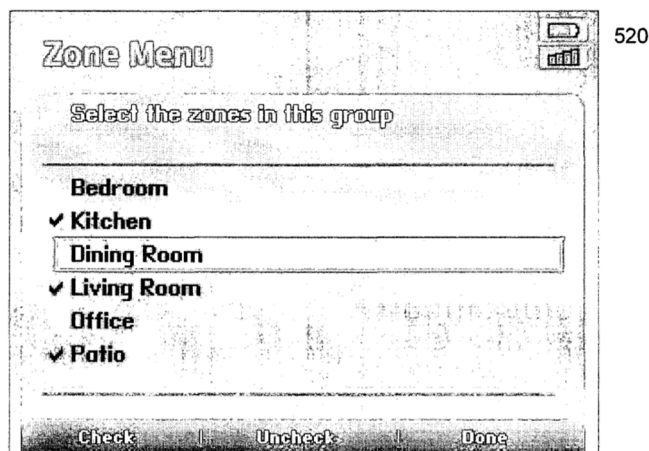
<sup>1</sup> As discussed below, the disclosure of the ’885 and ’966 Patents in this range does include one additional sentence related to FIG. 5B that was copied over from the 2006 provisional application.



FIGs. 3A-B	FIGs. 3A-B
FIGs. 4	FIGs. 4
FIGs. 5A-C	FIGs. 5A-C
FIG. 6	FIG. 6

Compare Ex. 2 [2007 application] with Ex. 3 [TX0003 ('885 patent)] or Ex. 4 [TX0004 ('966 patent)].

It is also worth noting that the 2007 application, as filed, included FIG. 5B and the corresponding description shown below:



**FIG. 5B**

FIG. 5B shows another user interface 520 to allow a user to form a scene. The user interface 520 that may be displayed on a controller or a computing device, lists available zones in a system. A checkbox is provide next to each of the zones so that a user may check in the zones to be associated with the scene.

See [2007 Application] at FIG. 5B, [0060]. FIG. 5B in the 2007 application is the same FIG. 5B that is in the specifications of the issued '885 and '966 Patents. And the description of FIG. 5B in the 2007 application is the same description of FIG. 5B that is in the specifications of the issued '885 and '966 Patents with the exception of the statement “[t]he list of zones in the user interface 520 includes ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are already grouped,” which was added by amendment to the specifications of the '885 and '966 Patents on August 23, 2019, as further explained below. FIG. 5B and corresponding description in the specifications of the '885 and '966 Patents is shown below with the added statement underlined:

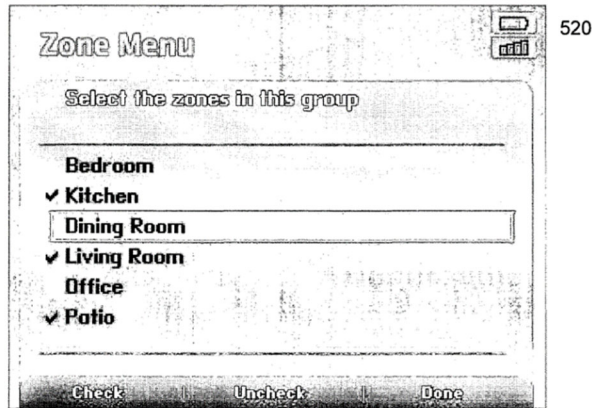
**FIG. 5B**

FIG. 5B shows another user interface 520 to allow a user to form a scene. The user interface 520 that may be displayed on a controller or a computing device, lists available zones in a system. The list of zones in the user interface 520 includes ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are already grouped. A checkbox is provide next to each of the zones so that a user may check in the zones to be associated with the scene.

'966 Patent at 10:12-19.

This 2007 application was ultimately issued by the patent office as U.S. Pat. No. 8,483,853 on July 9, 2013. Ex. 5 [TX6667 ('853 patent)]. That July 9, 2013 issue date is also when the 2006 provisional (including "Appendix A") and the 2007 non-provisional application became publicly available. *See* 37 CFR 1.14(a)(1)(iv) ("The file contents of an unpublished, abandoned application"—"including [a] provisional application"—"may be made available to the public if the application is identified in a U.S. patent ... [or] a U.S. patent application publication.").

### **U.S. App. No. 13/896,829**

The '829 was the first continuation application in the priority chain, and was filed on May 17, 2013. It claims priority to the 2007 application and incorporates the entire disclosures of both the 2007 application and the 2006 provisional by reference. *See* Ex. 6 at p. 8 [May 2013 application] at [0001]]; 35 U.S.C. § 119(e); 35 U.S.C. § 120; 37 CFR § 1.57(c).

The disclosure of this May 2013 application was substantively identical to the 2007 application, and other than a change to the application title, there were no amendments made to

1 either the specification or drawings during prosecution. Compare Ex. 2 [2007 application] with  
2 Ex. 6 [May 2013 application].

3 The May 2013 application was ultimately issued by the patent office as U.S. Pat. No.  
4 8,843,228 on September 23, 2014. Ex. 7 [TX6668 ('228 patent)].

5 **U.S. App. No. 14/465,457**

6 This was the second continuation application in the chain, and was filed on August 21,  
7 2014. It claims priority to the May 2013 application and incorporates the entire disclosures of the  
8 May 2013 application, the 2007 application, and the 2006 provisional by reference. See Ex. 8 at  
9 p. 7 [2013 application] at [0001]; 35 U.S.C. § 119(e); 35 U.S.C. § 120; 37 CFR § 1.57(c).

10 The disclosure of this August 2014 application was substantively identical to the 2007  
11 application and there were no amendments made to either the specification or drawings during  
12 prosecution. Compare Ex. 2 [2007 application] with Ex. 8 [August 2014 application].

13 This August 2014 application was ultimately issued by the patent office as U.S. Pat. No.  
14 9,344,206 on May 17, 2016. Ex. 9 [TX6669 ('206 patent)].

15 **U.S. App. No. 15/130,919**

16 This was the third continuation application in the chain, and was filed on April 15, 2016.  
17 It claims priority to the August 2014 application and incorporates the entire disclosures of the  
18 August 2014 application, May 2013 application, the 2007 application, and the 2006 provisional  
19 by reference. See Ex. 10 at p. 5 [April 2016 application at [0001]]; 35 U.S.C. § 119(e); 35 U.S.C.  
20 § 120; 37 CFR § 1.57(c).

21 When the 2016 application was filed, its disclosure was substantively identical to the 2007  
22 application. Compare Ex. 2 [2007 application] with Ex. 10 [April 2016 application]. However,  
23 in 2019, Sonos made a common set of amendments to the specification and figures of several  
24 pending “zone scene” applications, including the 2016 application. Ex. 11 [2016 Application,  
25 November, 18, 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 12 ['885 Application, August 23, 2019  
26 Response to Office Action], Ex. 13 ['966 Application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office  
27  
28

1 Action], Ex. 14 [May 2019 Application, June 4, 2019 Preliminary Amendment]. That common  
2 set of amendments is discussed in detail below.

3 This 2016 application was ultimately issued by the patent office as U.S. Pat. No. U.S. Pat.  
4 No. 11,388,532 on July 12, 2022. Ex. 15 ['532 patent].

5 Notably, the issue of priority date also came up two different times during prosecution of  
6 the 2016 application.

7 The first time was in 2018, when the examiner objected to Sonos's priority claim back to  
8 the 2006 provisional and the other preceding applications based on the examiner's view that those  
9 prior-filed applications did not provide adequate written description support for "the recited  
10 display of a selectable indication of a zone scene which upon selection invokes the zone scene  
11 onto the plural of playback devices." Ex. 23 [2016 application, April 25, 2018 Office Action at  
12 pp. 3-4]. In response, Sonos directed the examiner to "Appendix A" of the 2006 provisional as  
13 providing written description support for this limitation and reiterated that the 2016 application  
14 "should be afforded the September 12, 2006 priority date of the provisional application." *Id.*,  
15 [October 25, 2018 Response at pp. 24-25]. The Examiner agreed with Sonos, finding that  
16 Sonos's "assertion of priority as resolving the subject matter in Pages 4-8 of the Appendix to the  
17 Provisional Specification filed 9/12/06 is accepted and the priority date of the instant claims is  
18 considered to resolve the 9/12/06." *Id.*, [November 14, 2018 Office Action at p. 29].

19 The second time was in 2020, when the examiner objected to Sonos's priority claim back  
20 to the 2006 provisional and the other preceding applications based on the examiner's view that  
21 those prior-filed applications did not provide adequate written description support for "the  
22 claimed causing of 'selectable indications of the two or more zone scenes to be simultaneously  
23 displayed, wherein the display selectable indications are each selectable to cause a respective one  
24 of the two or more zone scenes to be invoked by the first zone player.'" Ex. 24 [2016 application,  
25 August 6, 2020 Office Action at p. 3] (emphasis in original). In response, Sonos once again  
26 directed the examiner to "Appendix A" of the 2006 provisional as providing written description  
27 support for this claim limitation, and specifically identified the figure from page 5 of "Appendix  
28

A” that shows multiple “zone scenes” being displayed. *Id.*, [January 6, 2021 Response to Office Action at p. 33]. Additionally, Sonos reminded the examiner that this subject matter from the 2006 provisional “was previously inserted in the specification and figures of the present application [as FIG. 7], in accordance with 37 CFR 1.56(g), in Applicant’s prior office action response filed on November 18, 2019.” *Id.* The Examiner agreed with Sonos, finding that Sonos’s “remarks filed 1/6/21 are accepted by the Examiner and *suffice to establish support* for the claimed subject matter in the prior filed parent case 60/825407 and *afford the instant application an effective priority date of 9/12/06.*” *Id.*, [February 3, 2021 Notice of Allowance at p. 43] (emphasis added).

#### **U.S. App. No. 16/383,561 – The ’885 Patent**

This is the application for the ’885 Patent, and was filed on April 12, 2019 as a continuation of the April 2016 application. It incorporates the entire disclosures of the 2016 application, the August 2014 application, the May 2013 application, the 2007 application, and the 2006 provisional by reference. *See* Ex. 16 at p. 5 [’885 application] at [0001]; 35 U.S.C. § 119(e); 35 U.S.C. § 120; 37 CFR § 1.57(c).

When the application for the ’885 patent was originally filed, its disclosure was substantively identical to the 2007 application. Compare Ex. 2 [2007 application] with Ex. 16 [’885 application]. However, the common set of amendments to the specification and figures discussed below were incorporated into the application for the ’885 Patent in August 2019.<sup>2</sup> Ex. 12 [’885 application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office Action].

The ’885 patent was issued by the patent office on November 24, 2020. Ex. 3 [TX0003 (’885 patent)].

#### **U.S. App. No. 16/383,565 – The ’966 Patent**

<sup>2</sup> At the time of this amendment, Sonos stated that it was adding FIGs. 7-8 into the application, but copies of FIGs. 7-8 were inadvertently omitted from the filing papers. Sonos then filed a correction on Sept. 19, 2019 in order to provide the copies of FIGs. 7-8. Ex. 25 at p. 4 [’885 application, September 19, 2019 Correction Response].

1 This is the application for the '966 patent, which was also filed on April 12, 2019 as a  
 2 continuation of the 2016 application. It incorporates the entire disclosures of the April 2016  
 3 application, the August 2014 application, the May 2013 application, the 2007 application, and the  
 4 2006 provisional by reference. *See* Ex. 17 at p. 5 ['885 application] at [0001]; 35 U.S.C. §  
 5 119(e); 35 U.S.C. § 120; 37 CFR § 1.57(c).

6 When the application for the '966 patent was originally filed, its disclosure was  
 7 substantively identical to the 2007 application. Compare Ex. 2 [2007 application] with Ex. 17  
 8 ['885 application]. However, the common set of amendments to the specification and figures  
 9 discussed below were also incorporated into the application for the '966 Patent in August 2019.<sup>3</sup>  
 10 Ex. 13 ['966 application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office Action].

11 The '966 Patent was issued by the patent office on November 5, 2019. Ex. 4 [TX0001  
 12 ('966 patent)].

13 **U.S. App. No. 16/422,160**

14 This is another continuation of the April 2016 application, and it was filed on May 24,  
 15 2019. It incorporates the entire disclosures of the April 2016 application, the August 2014  
 16 application, the May 2013 application, the 2007 application, and the 2006 provisional by  
 17 reference. *See* Ex. 18 at p. 5 [May 2019 application at [0001]]; 35 U.S.C. § 119(e); 35 U.S.C. §  
 18 120; 37 CFR § 1.57(c).

19 When the May 2019 application was originally filed, its disclosure was substantively  
 20 identical to the 2007 application. Compare Ex. 2 [2007 application] with Ex. 19 [May 2019  
 21 application]. However, the common set of amendments to the specification and figures discussed  
 22 below were also incorporated into the May 2016 application in June 2019. Ex. 14 [May 2019  
 23 application, June 4, 2019 Preliminary Amendment].

24  
 25  
 26 <sup>3</sup> At the time of this amendment, Sonos stated that it was adding FIGs. 7-8 into the application,  
 27 but copies of FIGs. 7-8 were inadvertently omitted from the filing papers. Sonos then filed a  
 28 correction on Sept. 23, 2019 in order to provide the copies of FIGs. 7-8. Ex. 26 at p. 4 ['966  
 application, September 23, 2019 Correction Response].

The May 2019 application was issued by the patent office as U.S. Pat. No. 10,897,679 on January 19, 2021. Ex. 19 [’679 patent].

### **2019 Amendments to Specification and Figures**

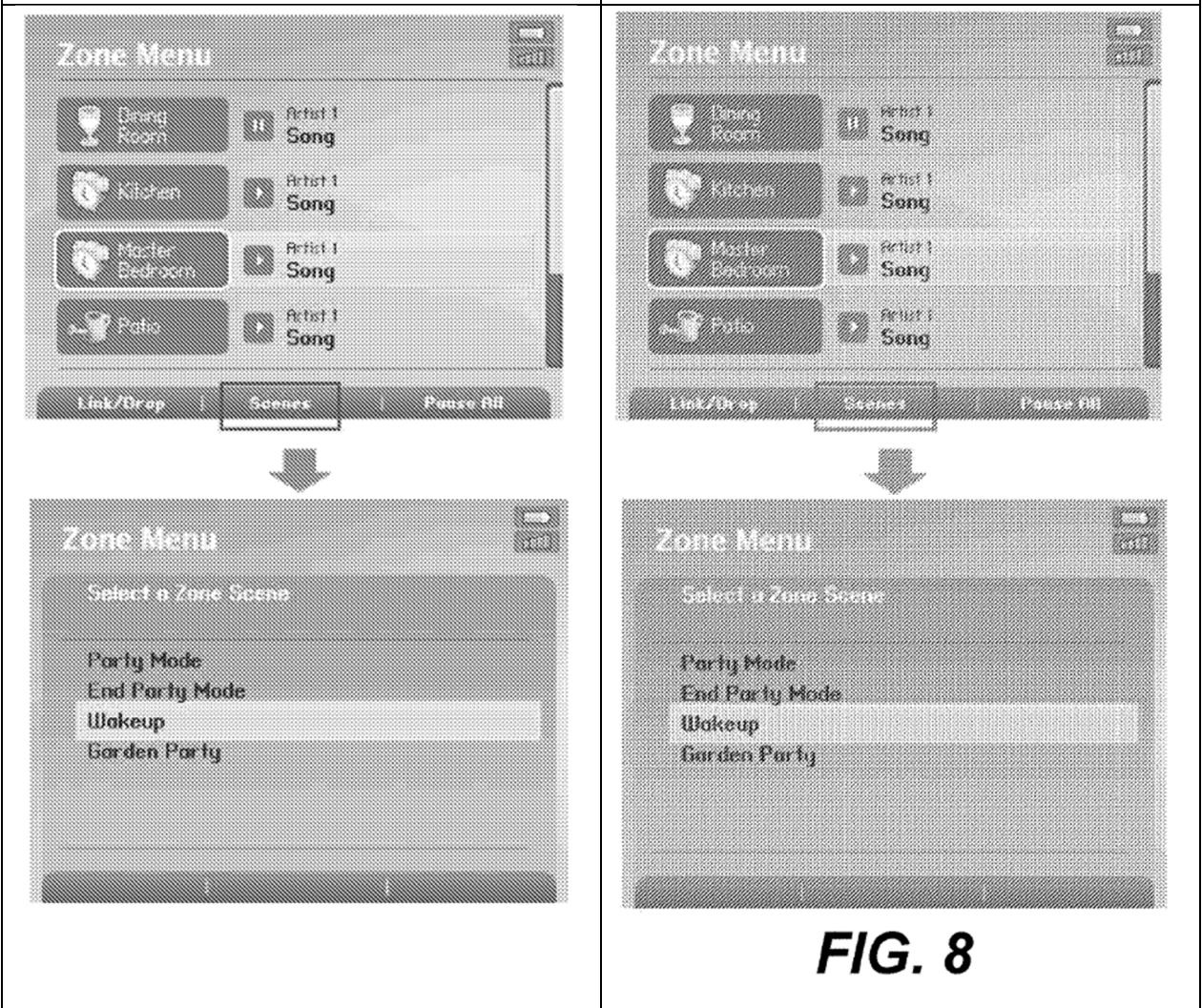
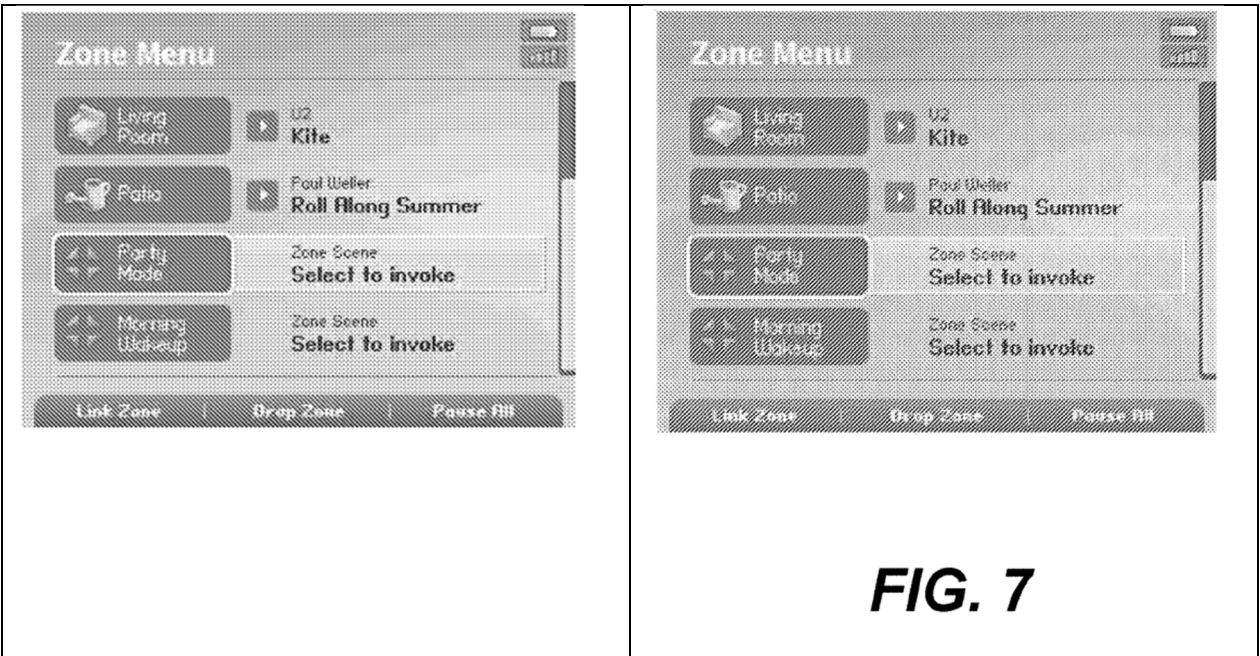
In 2019, Sonos prepared a common set of amendments to the specification and figures of the three pending 2019 applications as well as the pending 2016 application in order to insert material from the 2006 provisional into those applications. This type of amendment is expressly permitted by the rules of the U.S. patent office. *See* 37 CFR § 1.57(g) (stating that “material incorporated by reference into the specification or drawings of an application” can be inserted “by way of an amendment to the specification or drawings” as long as the amendment “contains no new matter”). The amendment to the specification to add material from the provisional did not change the priority date of the claims. The claims are entitled to earliest priority date in the chain, 35 U.S.C. §§ 119, 120, unless new matter is added, 35 U.S.C. § 132. Because the provisional application was incorporated by reference—such that the provisional was “effectively part of the” specification as though it was “explicitly contained therein,” *ADS*, 212 F.3d at 1282, Sonos’s amendment to the ’885 and ’966 specification did not add any new matter. It simply made explicit what was already “effectively part of the” specification.

Sonos’s common set of amendments included the following changes:

- Inserting FIGs. 7-8, which directly correspond to figures found on pages 5-6 of “Appendix A” of the 2006 provisional:

Appendix A of the 2006 provisional	Common Set of Amendments
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- Inserting brief descriptions of FIGs. 7-8 into the “Brief Description of the Drawings” section of the applications, namely:

FIG. 7 shows an example user interface for invoking a zone scene; and

FIG. 8 shows another example user interface for invoking a zone scene.

- Inserting descriptions of FIGs. 7-8 into the “Detailed Description” section of the applications, namely:

FIG. 7 shows an example user interface for invoking a zone scene. The user interface of FIG. 7 shows a Zone Menu that includes selectable indications of zone scenes.

FIG. 8 shows another example user interface for invoking a zone scene. FIG. 8 shows a Zone Menu that includes a softkey indicating a Scenes menu. Pressing the Scenes softkey will show the Scenes menu where all the available zone scenes are shown as selectable indications.

- In the description of FIG. 5B, inserting the sentence “The list of zones in the user interface 520 includes ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are already grouped,” which directly corresponds to a sentence on page 17 of “Appendix A” of the 2006 provisional.

Appendix A of the 2006 provisional	Common Set of Amendments
“The list of zones in the screen above includes ALL the zones in the system including the Zones that are already grouped	“The list of zones in the user interface 520 includes ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are already grouped.”

Ex. 11 [2016 Application, November, 18, 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 12 [’885 Application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 13 [’966 Application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 14 [May 2019 Application, June 4, 2019 Preliminary Amendment].

Sonos first incorporated these amendments to the May 2019 application (which is not at issue in this case), and then propagated the amendments to the applications for the ’885 and ’966 patents and the 2016 application after that time. Ex. 11 [2016 Application, November, 18, 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 12 [’885 Application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office

1 Action], Ex. 13 ['966 Application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 14 [May  
2 2019 Application, June 4, 2019 Preliminary Amendment].

3 Sonos clearly and expressly laid these amendments out in the public file histories of the  
4 applications along with the following statement:

5  
6 In the present response, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.57(g), Applicant inserts material into the  
7 specification and figures that was previously incorporated by reference in this application, and the  
8 amendment contains no new matter. In particular, the inserted material can be found at least at pp.  
9 5-6 and 17 of Appendix A to provisional application 60/825,407, the entirety of which was  
10 incorporated by reference on the filing date of this application.

11 See, e.g., Ex. 12 ['885 Application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office Action] at pp. 4,  
12 20. This shows that Sonos put the examiner (and the public) on notice of the amendments, where  
13 the material added by amendment could be found in the provisional, and that the examiner  
14 accepted those amendments without raising any concern regarding new matter. *See, e.g., Maquet*  
15 *Cardiovascular LLC*, 2022 WL 4138711, at \*9 (“In summary, Maquet’s incorporation of the ’988  
16 application by reference appears to be consistent with case law and administrative guidance.  
17 Furthermore, the amendment of the ’238 patent to physically incorporate the ’988 application was  
18 approved by the PTO, and that decision is ‘entitled to an especially weighty presumption of  
19 correctness.’”).

## 20 **II. ARGUMENT**

21 The Court has asked Sonos to explain the legal significance of material contained in an  
22 appendix to a non-provisional application—whether it is part of the specification, what it means,  
23 and how that impacts the priority date. As Sonos explains, Appendix A was filed, disclosed, and  
24 made available to the public at the same times as the rest of the provisional application.  
25 Appendix A was filed and disclosed to the PTO along with the rest of the provisional application  
26 in 2006, incorporated by reference into the first nonprovisional application in 2007 (along with  
27 the rest of the provisional application), and then made available to the public in 2013 (along with  
28

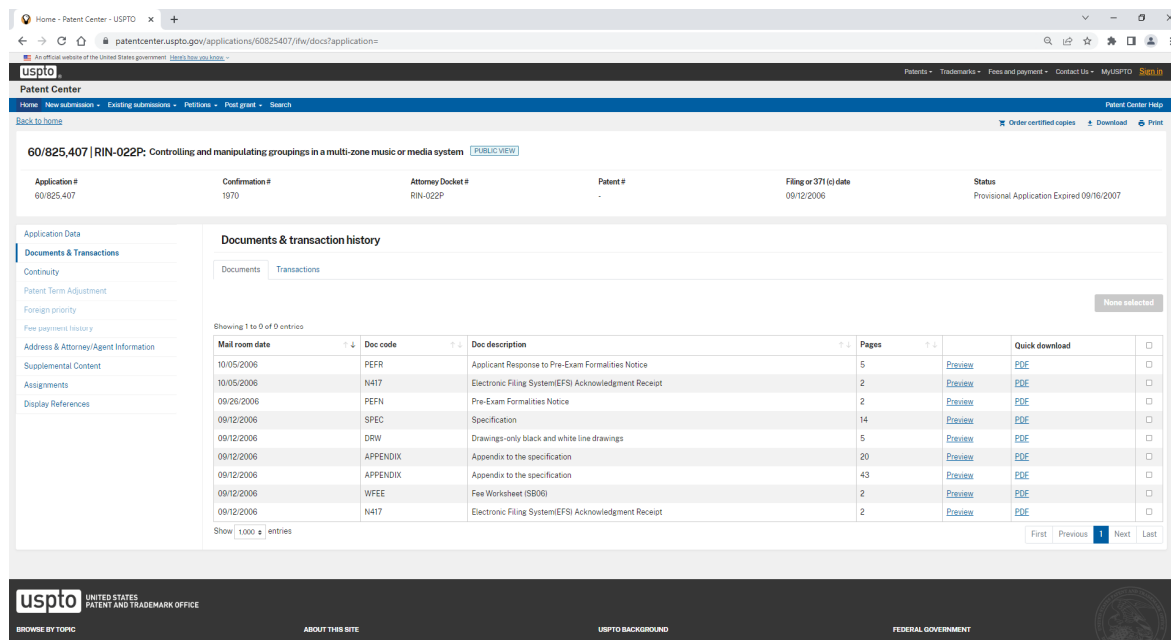
the rest of the provisional application) when the first nonprovisional application issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,483,853. Then, in 2019, following a well-established regulatory framework *designed for this very purpose*, Sonos formally amended the specification so that it did not just *incorporate by reference* the provisional application (including the appendix) but also brought some relevant parts of the appendix into the four corners of the specification. That amendment brought in *no new matter*, and the PTO’s determination on that front is entitled to even greater than normal weight in this context—as a matter of binding law. *See Commonwealth Sci. & Indus. Rsch. Organisation v. Buffalo Tech. (USA), Inc.*, 542 F.3d 1363, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (“[I]n the context of a validity challenge based on new matter, the fact that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (‘PTO’) has allowed an amendment without objection ‘is entitled to an *especially weighty presumption of correctness*’ in a subsequent validity challenge based on the alleged introduction of new matter.” (emphasis added)). Any challenge by Google is *also* (1) subject to the clear and convincing evidence burden, (2) long-since waived, and (3) highly prejudicial to raise in the middle of trial after waiving and/or abandoning the issue. And as Sonos explains below, there is ample other disclosure of the same aspect of the invention in the first (2007) nonprovisional application. At most, Google might be able to argue—had it not waived this issue—that Sonos should only be entitled to a 2007 priority date, rather than 2006.<sup>4</sup> For that reason alone, any challenge to the propriety of amendment is both (a) wrong on the merits and (b) irrelevant, because Google’s accused products came *eight years later*.

**A. Appendices To Provisional Applications Are Filed With The PTO And Made Available To The Public At The Same Time And Together With The Rest Of The Provisional Application**

There is *no difference* in the filing, disclosure, and publication times for the *appendix* to a provisional application and the rest of a provisional application.

<sup>4</sup> It is also significant – if not controlling here – that Google has conceded and stipulated that Sonos’s conception date of the ‘885 and ‘966 patents, which claim the “overlapping” concept, is in December 2005 and is based on the business record UI specification. *Tr. Tran*, 643:13-25. Given that the 2006 provisional and 2007 nonprovisional include disclosure above and beyond the business record UI specification, there ought to be no question that the provisional and nonprovisional adequately support the claimed invention.

By way of illustration, here is what the public sees when looking up the provisional application on the USPTO's public-facing website—9 documents total, one of which is the specification, one of which is the drawings, and two of which are appendices to the specification. Anyone looking for the specification would see, almost directly below the specification a listing for the “[a]ppendix to the specification” along with live links to view it in their browser or download a PDF.



To be clear, *provisional* patent applications and their file contents—including *appendices*—generally are not made public *at the time they are filed*.<sup>5</sup> In this case, the inventor disclosed the provisional application including Appendix A to the PTO in 2006, and then incorporated the provisional application (including Appendix A) by reference into the first *non-provisional* application filed in 2007. Once that first non-provisional application *issued*, in 2013, the contents of the 2006 provisional application, including Appendix A, became available to the public on the PTO's free, public, website. There is no distinction between the timing with respect

<sup>5</sup> These materials, instead, are generally preserved in confidence pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(a) for a limited period of time. After that period expires, the PTO may make provisional patent applications and their file contents available to the public pursuant to 37 CFR 1.14(a)(1)(iv)-(vi) and 1.14(i).

1 to when the 2006 provisional application and Appendix A were published on the internet—the  
2 same rules applied to both.

3 *Once* a provisional patent application and its file contents become available for public  
4 inspection, the public can access these materials in either of two ways. First, the public can  
5 access these materials for free, online, using the Patent Center system (previously called Patent  
6 Application Information Retrieval system, or PAIR for short) provided by the Patent Office.<sup>6</sup> This  
7 system permits the public to view provisional patent applications, their file contents and other  
8 patent-related materials for free. See [https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/checking-application-](https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/checking-application-status/check-filing-status-your-patent-application)  
9 [status/check-filing-status-your-patent-application](https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/checking-application-status/check-filing-status-your-patent-application) Second, hard copies can be ordered from the  
10 Patent Office for a fee.

11 The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure provides an explanation of the manner in  
12 which provisional applications are initially restricted and then made available to the public. To  
13 give the Court full context, Sonos includes the entire relevant paragraph below:

#### 14 VII. ACCESS TO PROVISIONAL APPLICATIONS

15 **Provisional applications are not published** under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and are  
16 generally preserved in confidence pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(a), as with any other  
17 unpublished application. Therefore, **access to or copies of all or part of a**  
18 **provisional application are customarily only made available to the public**  
19 **under the limited circumstances** provided in 37 CFR 1.14(a)(1)(iv)-(vi) and  
20 1.14(i). See subsections III-VI above. For example, **a provisional application**  
21 **that is relied upon for priority in a U.S. patent and is abandoned is available**  
22 **under 37 CFR 1.14(a)(1)(iv) and, as a result, may be available through Patent**  
23 **Center.** For information on obtaining access to or copies of a provisional  
24 application using a power to inspect signed by an authorized person associated  
25 with the provisional application, see 37 CFR 1.14(c) and MPEP § 104.

26 MPEP § 103 (emphasis added).

27 *In this case*, the provisional patent application (including the appendix) stands abandoned  
28 since its one-year term expired in September 2007. Ex. 1. However, because the provisional  
patent application is relied on for priority, it is available to the public under 37 CFR

<sup>6</sup> Prior to the current Patent Center online system launched in 2017, the PTO, starting in the “early 2000s” made patent and patent applications available online. See, e.g., <https://www.uspto.gov/patents/public-pair-be-retired>

1 1.14(a)(1)(iv). Because the *first non-provisional* application, which was filed in 2007, issued in  
 2 2013, the PTO should—as a matter of federal regulation—have made both the provisional  
 3 application and its appendices available for public inspection beginning in 2013. And we have no  
 4 evidence or reason to believe that the PTO failed to do so. Attached as Exhibit 1 is a copy of the  
 5 provisional application, *including Appendix A*, that is currently available, for free, online at  
 6 [https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/checking-application-status/check-filing-status-your-patent-](https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/checking-application-status/check-filing-status-your-patent-application)  
 7 [application](https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/checking-application-status/check-filing-status-your-patent-application).<sup>7</sup>

8 Because provisional applications are not subject to the same requirements as *non-*  
 9 provisional applications, it is not unusual for material to be disclosed in an appendix to a  
 10 provisional application. For example, in *Snyders Heart Valve LLC*, a plaintiff argued that a  
 11 defendant’s proposed claim construction improperly imported limitations from an embodiment  
 12 that was only disclosed in an appendix to a provisional application. *Snyders Heart Valve LLC v.*  
 13 *St. Jude Med. S.C., Inc.*, No. 4:16-cv-00812-ALM-KPJ, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 178591, at \*12  
 14 (E.D. Tex. Oct. 27, 2017). While the Court rejected the proposed construction because it sought  
 15 to improperly limit the claims, the Court acknowledged that the appendix was properly part of the  
 16 intrinsic record. *See also, e.g., Trustees of Columbia Univ. in City of New York v.*  
 17 *NortonLifeLock, Inc.*, 580 F. Supp. 3d 236, 251 (E.D. Va. 2022) (“In the body of the application,  
 18 the 898 Provisional Application incorporates the ideas embodied in the May 22, 2006 NICECAP  
 19 Draft Proposal. ... *As Appendix A, the 898 Provisional Application incorporates the ideas*  
 20 *embodied in the earlier May 14, 2006 NICECAP Draft Proposal.*” (emphasis added)); *Transcend*  
 21 *Med., Inc. v. Glaukos Corp.*, No. CV 13-830, 2015 WL 5546988, at \*4 (D. Del. Sept. 18, 2015)  
 22 (based on “notes [that] were submitted to the USPTO as an attachment to Provisional Application  
 23

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24  
 25 <sup>7</sup> Because Google—which has the burden of proving invalidity by clear and convincing  
 26 evidence—has waived or abandoned any challenge to the priority date, and because the Court  
 27 has raised this issue for the first time *sua sponte* in the middle of trial, Sonos has not conducted  
 28 fact or expert discovery on the issue of whether *as a matter of fact* the provisional application  
 and its appendices were available as of 2013, but based on the federal regulations and general  
 practice, it should have been.

1 '973" and other expert "evidence offered by Glaukos," concluding that Glaukos established a  
2 genuine issue of material fact as to conception).

3 The idea that Google has not been on notice of the provisional application's use of an  
4 appendix, and Sonos's reliance on that appendix, is demonstrably false. By Sonos's count, Dr.  
5 Almeroth's reports cite directly to the provisional appendix *well over 100 times*. Google has long  
6 since waived any challenge. Sonos would be happy to provide a copy of the relevant parts of  
7 these reports upon the Court's request.

8 **B. Sonos Properly Incorporated Material By Reference And Then Properly Amended**  
9 **The Specification**

10 As the Federal Circuit has explained, "[i]ncorporation by reference provides a method for  
11 integrating material from various documents into a host document—a patent or printed  
12 publication in an anticipation determination—by citing such material in a manner that makes  
13 clear that the material is effectively part of the host document as if it were explicitly contained  
14 therein." *Advanced Display Sys., Inc. v. Kent State Univ.*, 212 F.3d 1272, 1282 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

15 Patent applicants are permitted to incorporate by reference "a previously filed  
16 application," 37 CFR § 1.57(a),<sup>8</sup> and must "set forth" the "incorporation by reference" "in the  
17 specification" by "(1) [e]xpress[ing] a clear intent to incorporate by reference by using the root  
18 words 'incorporat(e)' and 'reference' (e.g., 'incorporate by reference'); and (2) [c]learly  
19 identify[ing] the referenced patent, application, or publication," *id.* § 1.57(c). The regulation also  
20 permits incorporation by reference of material that was "inadvertently omitted" from the  
21 specification or drawings where the material is "completely contained in [a] prior-filed  
22 application" in the priority chain, including a nonprovisional application, so long as the priority  
23 "was present on the filing date of the application." 37 CFR § 1.57(b).

24 \_\_\_\_\_  
25 <sup>8</sup> "The Director of the USPTO has the authority to issue a patent upon an application wherein the  
26 disclosure incorporates, by reference, and relies on, certain portions of a disclosure of an  
27 existing document, provided that such document is easily available to the public and to the  
28 USPTO. *General Elec. Co. v. Brenner*, 407 F.2d 1258, 1262 (D.C. Cir. 1968). In exercising that  
authority, the Director has promulgated 37 C.F.R. § 1.57." *Ex Parte Benjamin S. Miller*, No.  
APPEAL 2018-008078, 2020 WL 635619, at \*15 (P.T.A.B. Feb. 5, 2020).



1           There is nothing suspect about using incorporation by reference or 37 CFR § 1.57 to  
 2 satisfy § 112 requirements. As the Federal Circuit has made clear, that is the *point* of the  
 3 regulation: “the focus of the incorporation by reference procedure set forth in § 1.57 is to help a  
 4 patent applicant satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112 under 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(c), and to  
 5 provide background for the invention or to illustrate the state of the art under 37 C.F.R. §  
 6 1.57(d).” *Droplets, Inc. v. E\*TRADE Bank*, 887 F.3d 1309, 1319 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

7           The regulations provide that “essential matter”—that is, “material that is necessary to”  
 8 provide Section 112 support—“may be incorporated by reference, but only by way of an  
 9 incorporation by reference to a U.S. patent or U.S. patent application publication, which patent or  
 10 patent application publication does not itself incorporate such essential material by reference.” 37  
 11 CFR § 1.57(d). All other material—i.e. “[n]onessential material”—“may be incorporated by  
 12 reference to U.S. patents, U.S. patent application publications, foreign patents, foreign published  
 13 applications, prior and concurrently filed commonly owned U.S. applications, or non-patent  
 14 publications.” 37 CFR § 1.57(e).

15           In order to actually *insert* material that was previously “incorporated by reference into the  
 16 specification or drawings of an application”—that is, into the *four corners of the specification*—  
 17 an application must do so “by way of an *amendment* to the specification or drawings,” which  
 18 “must be accompanied by a statement that the material being inserted is the material previously  
 19 incorporated by reference and that the amendment contains no new matter.” 37 CFR § 1.57(g)  
 20 (emphasis added).

21           Here, Sonos first incorporated by reference the 2006 provisional application (including  
 22 Appendix A) in the 2007 application.<sup>9</sup> The claims of that application did not rely on the

23 \_\_\_\_\_  
 24 <sup>9</sup> Should Google argue that Sonos should have incorporated the appendix by reference using other  
 25 language, e.g., by saying “Provisional application No. 60/825,407, **and Appendix A**, filed on  
 26 Sep. 12, 2006,” there is no merit to this. Chains of priority list application numbers, not all of  
 27 the individual attachments and component parts of the applications. When you look up a patent  
 28 application on the PTO’s website, you see a list of documents, including the specification, the  
 drawings, and appendices. Any argument by Google to this effect would mean, for example,  
 that patentees must separately enumerate the incorporation of the specification, the drawings,  
 etc. That can’t be right. *See, e.g.*, 37 C.F.R. 1.57(c)(2) (requiring incorporations by reference to  
 “[c]learly identify the referenced *patent, application, or publication*” (emphasis added)).



1 incorporated reference for Section 112 support, so at least *with respect to that* application, this  
 2 was “[n]onessential matter.” 37 CFR § 1.57(e). Each subsequent application in the chain of  
 3 priority similarly incorporated by reference the 2006 provisional application (including Appendix  
 4 A), but did not rely on that incorporated reference for Section 112 support *until* the applications  
 5 that led to the issuance of the ’679, ’885, and ’966 patents. Unlike the previous applications in  
 6 the chain of priority, the ’679 arguably *did* rely on this material for written description support—  
 7 for claims that had a different scope and included different limitations than those required by the  
 8 ’885 and ’966 patents—so *for that application* Sonos did *not* simply incorporate by reference but  
 9 instead formally amended the specification so that the materials that had previously been  
 10 incorporated by reference became part of the four corners of the specification, pursuant to 37  
 11 CFR § 1.57(g). Sonos then conformed the ’885 and ’966 patent specifications accordingly.

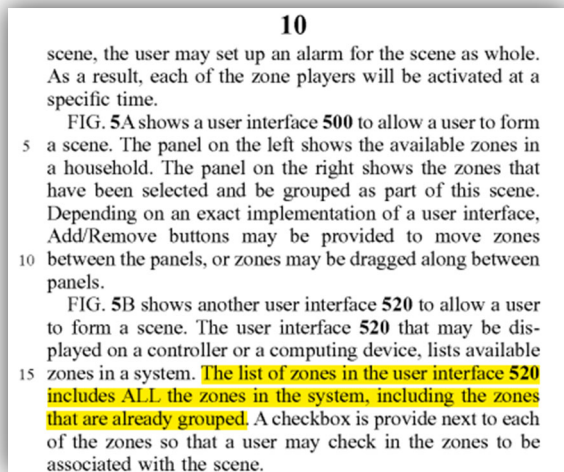
12 That is exactly what Sonos was supposed to do. Because material that had previously  
 13 been *nonessential* for earlier applications in the chain became arguably *essential to the ’679*  
 14 *patent*, Sonos no longer relied on incorporation by reference and instead *amended* the  
 15 specification for the ’679, ’885, and ’966 patents, stating—accurately—“that the material being  
 16 inserted is the material previously incorporated by reference and that the amendment contains no  
 17 new matter.”

18 **C. The Material Added Into The Four Corners Of The Specification In 2019 Was Not**  
 19 **Essential—The 2007 Non-Provisional Contained Ample Other Support For Overlapping**  
 20 **Groups**

21 Any argument by Google that the material pulled into the four corners of the specification  
 22 from the provisional appendix was “necessary to ... [p]rovide a written description of the claimed  
 23 invention” of the *’885 and ’966 patents* is wrong. Instead, because the sentence added in Column  
 24 10 is far from the only support for “overlapping” zone scenes, it is not essential material at all.

25 Indeed, even setting aside the material added from Appendix A of the 2006 provisional to  
 26 the specifications of the ’885 and ’966 patents—including the sentence reading “[t]he list of  
 27 zones in the user interface 520 includes ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are  
 28 already grouped”—the remainder of the specifications of the ’885 and ’966 patents, which is

1 substantively identical to the disclosure in the 2007 non-provisional application, provide ample  
 2 written description support for “overlapping” zone scenes. In other words, the added material is  
 3 not essential.



Google has focused on one sentence in column 10 (left)—the sentence that was moved from Appendix A of the provisional into the specifications of the '885 and '966 patents in 2019—as being the sole disclosure supporting “overlapping” zone scenes. '966 patent at 10:15-17. This is one example supporting the “overlapping” feature—but it is not the only one. As such, even if this sentence was never

moved, other portions of the specifications of the '885 and '966 patents that are substantively identical to the 2007 non-provisional application provide ample support for the “overlapping” zone scenes.

1 As one example, the specifications of the '885 and '966 patents (and the specification of  
2 the 2007 non-provisional) states:

3 According to still another aspect of the present invention,  
4 a controlling device (also referred to herein as controller) is  
5 provided to facilitate a user to select any of the players in the  
55 system to form respective groups each of which is set up per  
6 a scene. Although various scenes may be saved in any of the  
7 members in a group, commands are preferably sent from the  
8 controller to the rest of the members when one of the scenes  
9 is executed. Depending on implementation, the commands  
60 include parameters pertaining to identifiers of the players,  
volumes settings, audio source and etc.

10 '966 patent at 2:52-57.

11 This paragraph states two important facts:

- 12 1) The controller allows a user to *select any players in the system* when setting up *respective*  
13 *scenes*;
- 14 2) Various *scenes* (i.e., multiple) may be saved in *any* of the members of the group.

15 The first statement means that the controller allows a user to set up respective scenes, and  
16 each time, the user can select *any* of the players in the system. Said another way, this means that  
17 every time a user wants to set up a respective zone scene, the user has the option to select from  
18 *any* of the players in the system. Logically and practically, if the user has this option, this means  
19 that a given player can be in multiple zone scenes that the user sets up. This is a clear example of  
20 the “overlapping” zone scene concept. The second statement reinforces this conclusion. It means  
21 that multiple scenes can be stored any of the members of the group. Logically and practically, if  
22 a player stores multiple scenes, that means it is a member of each of those zone scenes. This too  
23 is a clear example of the “overlapping” zone scene concept.

Evidence already in the record also supports this conclusion. On Wednesday, May 10, Dr. Almeroth testified that this very paragraph discloses the “overlapping” concept:

12 "So according to, still, another aspect of the present  
13 invention, a controlling device is provided to facilitate a  
14 user to select any of the players in the system to form  
15 respective groups."

16 So the idea is, you have the full set of devices and then,  
17 from that, multiple groups can be created across those  
18 different selections of devices.

19 So that gets into the concept of being able to have  
20 overlapping groups that become what the zone scenes are.

Tr. Tran. 5/10/23, 681:12-20.

As another example, the specifications of the '885 and '966 patents (and the specification of the 2007 non-provisional) disclose a “zone scene” that “links *all zones*.” '966 patent at 9:17-19. This exemplary “*all zones*” zone scene *necessarily* overlaps with every other exemplary zone scene described in the specifications of the '885 and '966 patents. E.g., '966 patent at FIG. 3A (showing a zone scene comprising the Bedroom, Den, and Dining Room zones), FIG. 3B (showing a zone scene comprising the Bedroom, Den, Dining Room, Garage, and Garden zones), FIG. 5A (showing a zone scene comprising the Bedroom, Den, Dining Room, Family Room, Foyer, Garage, Garden, and Guest Room zones), 8:52-60, 8:61-67, 9:1-15.

As another example, the specifications of the '885 and '966 patents (and the specification of the 2007 non-provisional) provide an example where a “morning” scene contains a “den” player (among other players) and an “evening” scene contains that same “den” player (among other players and another grouping).

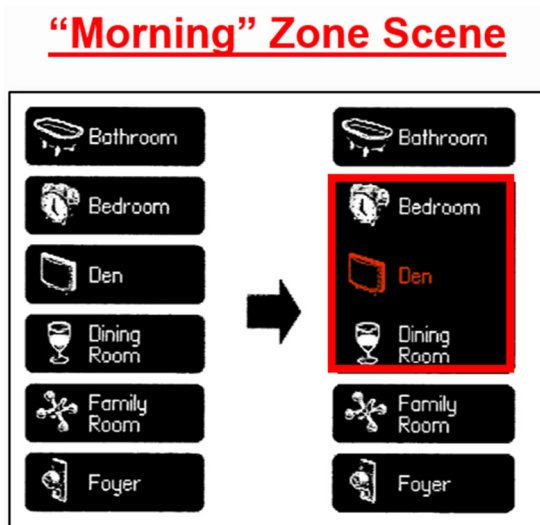


Fig. 3A (annotated).

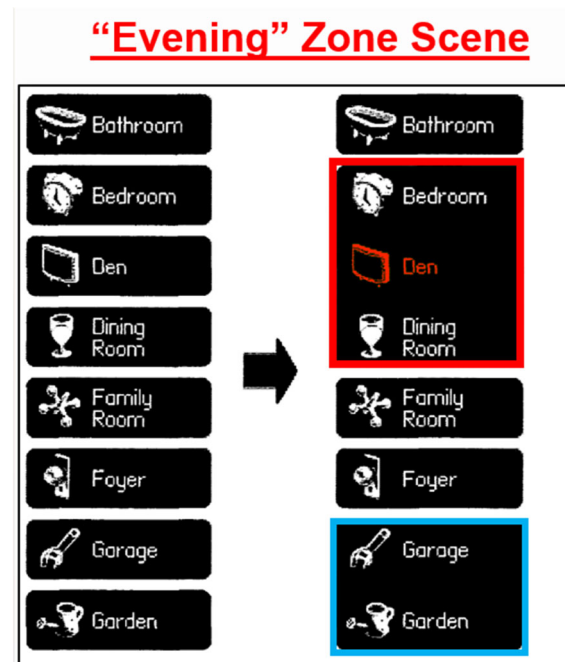


Fig. 3B (annotated).

For instance, a “Morning” zone scene/configuration command would link the Bedroom, Den, and Dining Room together in one action. Without this single command, the user would need to manually and individually link each zone. FIG. 3A provides an illustration of one zone scene, where the left column shows the starting zone grouping—all zones are separate, the column on the right shows the effects of grouping the zones to make a group of 3 zones named after “Morning”.

In one embodiment as shown in FIG. 3B, a user defines multiple groups to be gathered at the same time. For example: an “Evening Scene” is desired to link the following zones:

Group 1  
Bedroom  
Den  
Dining Room  
Group 2  
Garage  
Garden

’966 patent at FIG. 3A, FIG.3B, 8:52-60, 9:1-15.

The specifications of the ’885 and ’966 patents (and the specification of the 2007 non-provisional) explains that “a ‘Morning’ zone scene/configuration command would link the Bedroom, Den and Dining Room together in one action.” The specification also explains that “an ‘Evening Scene’ is desired to link the following zones:

Group 1  
Bedroom  
Den

1 Dining Room . . .”

2 The specification goes on to contemplate that, in addition to scenes referred to as  
3 “morning” and “evening,” even more zone scenes can exist and would contain still different  
4 groupings of the players.

5  
6 create multiple sets of linked zones. For example, a scene  
7 creates 3 separate groups of zones, the downstairs zones  
65 would be linked together, the upstairs zones would be linked  
8 together in their own group, and the outside zones (in this  
9 case the patio) would move into a group of its own.

10 ’966 patent at 8:62-67.

11 A POSITA would naturally understand (and Sonos would have so proven had Google  
12 raised this issue in expert reports) that in a normal house the “den” player would be located in the  
13 “downstairs” zone scene. In this way, the specification contemplates that the “den” player would  
14 be a member of *three* zone scenes: (1) the “morning” scene, (2) the “evening” scene, and (3) the  
15 “downstairs” scene. This is yet another clear example of the “overlapping” zone scene concept in  
16 the specifications of the ’885 and ’966 patents (and the specification of the 2007 non-provisional).

17 As yet further support for the “overlapping” zone scene concept is the two-phase  
18 architecture of the inventive system itself. It was this very architecture that allows the same  
19 player to be a member of multiple, saved zone scenes—i.e., the “overlapping” concept. Figure 6,  
20 and the corresponding description in the specifications of the ’885 and ’966 patents (both of  
21 which are *also* in the 2007 non-provisional) says it best. A key aspect of the invention was the  
22 separation of the setup of the group from the invocation of the group.



During the setup phase, a user selects “zone players” to be included in the “zone scene,” and the “zone scene” is saved for future use. Importantly, the “zone scene” is not activated for synchronous playback at this time – that will

happen at the invocation phase. In fact, the specification explains that after block 606 in Figure

6, “[t]he user may go back to 602 to configure

another scene if desired.” This is signified in red in

Figure 6 (right). As such, the user could repeat the

setup phase as many times as s/he likes. By

allowing the user to configure as many scenes as

desired and save them along with the members of

the groups without yet invoking a single one of

those saved scenes, this allows the user to deploy the very examples described above where a

single player was a member of multiple of these saved scenes. In the old paradigm, zone

groups/dynamic groups were invoked at the moment they were created. That was why a given

player could not be in more than one zone group/dynamic group at the same time and why a prior

zone group/dynamic group (containing e.g., the “den” would have to be destroyed when the user

was ready to use a new group containing the “den”). But by inventing the two-phase

architecture—i.e., setup first, invocation later—this allowed for a given player to be a member of

as many saved zone scenes as desired. In this respect, the two-phase architecture itself provides

support for the “overlapping” zone scene concept.

Putting it all together – the invention addressed the specific problem articulated at the

beginning of the specification. When a user desires to use a given player in multiple different

groups, the traditional multi-zone audio system is clumsy: a user must destroy prior groups when

s/he desires to create new ones. The specification decried:

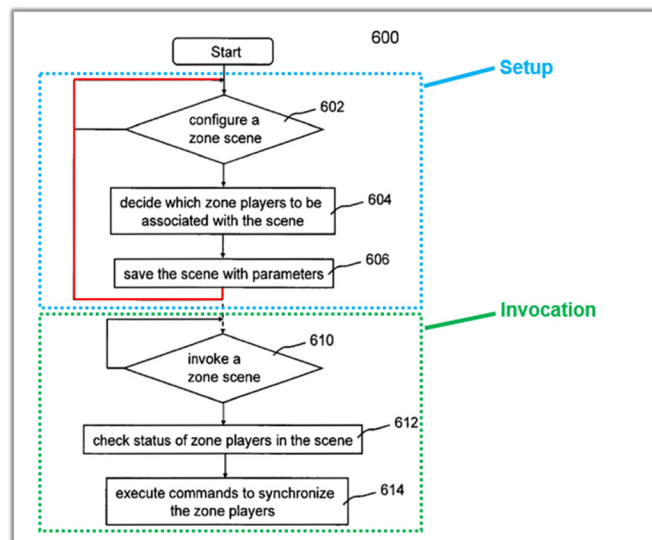


Fig. 6 (annotated).

example, a person would like to listen to broadcast news from his/her favorite radio station in a bedroom, a bathroom and a **den** while preparing to go to work in the morning. The same person may wish to listen in the **den** and the living room to music from a compact disc in the evening. In order

The specification explained that this scenario could play out as even *three* different groups: (1) “morning,” “evening,” and “weekend,” each containing the “den” player.

must be established. In the **morning**, the audio players in the bedroom, the bathroom and the **den** need to be grouped for the broadcast news. In the **evening**, the audio players in the **den** and the living room are grouped for the music. Over the **weekend**, the audio players in the **den**, the living room, and a kitchen are grouped for party music. Because the morning

However, because the “den” player was desired to be included in each of these three groups, the specification explained that it was “difficult for the traditional system to accommodate the requirement of dynamically managing the ad hoc creation and deletion of groups.” Said another way, this means that because groups were created and destroyed on an ad hoc basis (i.e., invoked at time of creation), each time a user created a new group with the “den” player, the previous group with the “den” player would be destroyed. The two-phase architecture of the invention solved this problem and provided a flexible ability to allow a user to put a given player into as many saved groups as desired – hence the “overlapping” zone scene concept.

The relevance of this is that all of the foregoing was in the 2007 specification. Sonos does not need to rely on the lone sentence from column 10. The “overlapping” zone scene concept was already well-described and supported. Indeed, it was a key feature of the invention all along and expressly disclosed and extensively described in the 2007 non-provisional.



1 Because all of the above provides written description support for overlapping groups,  
 2 Sonos objects to any new or resuscitated argument by Google—which has long since waived or  
 3 abandoned any challenge—or *sua sponte* decision by the Court that the material formally  
 4 amended into the specification in 2019 constitutes “essential material” in any way.<sup>10</sup>

5 Separately, because there was adequate written description support at least by 2007—for  
 6 the reasons described above—any problem with incorporation by reference of the provisional  
 7 application’s appendix would mean, at most, that Sonos would not be entitled to a 2006 priority  
 8 date, and instead only to a 2007 priority date. That difference does not matter based on the prior  
 9 art that Google has relied on in this case.

10 **D. Sonos Cured Any Potential “Essential Material” Issue By Formally Amending The**  
 11 **Specification**

12 But even *if* the sentence in column 10 *were* deemed “essential material,” Sonos still did  
 13 nothing wrong, because even if it were, Sonos cured any potential issue under 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(d)  
 14 by amending the specification under 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(g).

15 The PTO has *explicitly approved* the curing of potential issues under 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(d)  
 16 or other provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.57 by use of 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(g) to formally amend  
 17 previously incorporated materials into the four corners of the specification. That is what Sonos  
 18 did with respect to the ’679, ’885, and ’966 patents, and that is what the PTO has said is the *right*  
 19 way to do things. For example, MPEP § 608.01(p)’s Example 2 expressly approves the sequence  
 20 of events at issue here:

21 Upon review of the specification, the examiner determined that ***the subject matter***  
 22 ***incorporated by reference from a foreign patent was “nonessential material” and***  
 23 ***therefore, did not object to the incorporation by reference.*** In reply to a non-final  
 24 Office action, ***applicant filed an amendment to the claims to add a new limitation***  
 25 ***that was supported only by the foreign patent.*** The amendment filed by the  
 26 applicant caused the examiner to re-determine that the incorporated subject matter

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 26 <sup>10</sup> Had Google or the Court ever raised this issue previously, Sonos would have conducted  
 27 further fact and expert discovery on this question. Once the Court ruled on this issue at summary  
 28 judgment in Sonos’s favor, Google and Sonos both conducted discovery and litigated validity on  
 a host of other issues, but not this one. Raising this question in the middle of trial is prejudicial in  
 the extreme, and for the reasons described above, simply wrong on the merits as well.

1 was “essential material” under 37 CFR 1.57(d). The examiner rejected the claims  
2 that include the new limitation under 35 U.S.C. 112(a) in a final Office action.

3 Since the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112(a) was necessitated by the applicant’s  
4 amendment, the finality of the Office action is proper. *If the applicant wishes to*  
5 *overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112(a) by filing an amendment under 37*  
6 *CFR 1.57(g) to add the subject material disclosed in the foreign patent into the*  
7 *specification, applicant may file the amendment as an after final amendment in*  
8 *compliance with 37 CFR 1.116.* Alternatively, applicant may file an RCE under 37  
9 CFR 1.114 accompanied by the appropriate fee, and an amendment per 37 CFR  
10 1.57(g) within the time period for reply set forth in the final Office action.

11 In other words, material that is *nonessential* can be incorporated by reference under 37  
12 C.F.R. § 1.57(e). But if the material *becomes* essential—because the applicant wants to amend  
13 the claims to *rely* on that material—then the applicant must either comply with 37 C.F.R. §  
14 1.57(d), or amend the *specification* under 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(g). In the example above, the  
15 applicant could *not* rely on 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(d), because essential material may only be  
16 incorporated “by reference to a U.S. patent or U.S. patent application publication,” and the  
17 referenced material was from a *foreign* patent. But the PTO said the problem could have been  
18 cured via *amending the specification* pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(g).

19 So let’s *assume* that a provisional patent application does not qualify as a “U.S. patent  
20 application publication” because a provisional is disclosed to the public under different rules than  
21 a nonprovisional.<sup>11</sup> It doesn’t make a whit of difference in this case, because Sonos did not rely  
22 on compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(d). Sonos erred on the side of caution and amended the four  
23 corners of its specification under 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(g) to avoid any potential problem—exactly

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24 <sup>11</sup> See, e.g., *Ex Parte Benjamin S. Miller*, No. APPEAL 2018-008078, 2020 WL 635619, at \*16  
25 (P.T.A.B. Feb. 5, 2020) (where applicant relied for written description support on material  
26 disclosed in a provisional application, “description of each of these claim limitations is  
27 ‘essential material,’ and cannot be incorporated by reference to a provisional application. 37  
28 C.F.R. § 1.57(d)(1)”). But see, e.g., *DNA Genotek Inc. v. Spectrum Sols. L.L.C.*, No.  
321CV00516RSHDDL, 2022 WL 17331255, at \*19 n.16 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 29, 2022) (concluding  
that Federal Circuit’s “use of a provisional application for claim construction purposes” binds  
district court to reject non-binding PTAB decision holding that “incorporation by reference of a  
provisional application is ineffective because a provisional application is not a U.S. patent or  
U.S. patent application publication” for purposes of 7 C.F.R. § 1.57(d)). Moreover, provisional  
patent applications are available to the public upon publication of the related nonprovisional  
patent application, effectively publishing the provisional patent application. See *supra*.

1 what the PTO says an applicant *should* do when the applicant cannot meet 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(d)’s  
2 requirements.

3 In *Ex Parte Benjamin S. Miller*, for example, the PTAB concluded that the applicant could  
4 not incorporate by reference a provisional application where the applicant relied on the material  
5 for written description support, because that reliance made the material “essential material.” 2020  
6 WL 635619, at \*16. But as the PTAB made clear, an applicant can “correct[] the incorporation”  
7 by amending the *specification* so long as “the material being inserted is the material previously  
8 incorporated by reference” and “the amendment contains no new matter.” *Id.* (quoting 37 C.F.R.  
9 § 1.57(g)). At least one district court has independently reached the exact same conclusion. *See*  
10 *H.W.J. Designs for Agribusiness, Inc. v. Rethceif Enterprises, LLC*, No. 1:17-CV-0272 AWI  
11 SKO, 2018 WL 4657221, at \*5 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 26, 2018) (concluding that “Defendants have not  
12 demonstrated a Section 112 violation” where “HWC amended the 908 Application to remove the  
13 reference to the 812 Provisional and instead put in the drawing of the bale sampling device  
14 directly”).

15 Moreover, the amendment to the specification to add a sentence from the provisional did  
16 not change the priority date of the claims. The claims are entitled to the earliest priority date in  
17 the chain, 35 U.S.C. §§ 119, 120, unless new matter is added, 35 U.S.C. § 132. Because the  
18 provisional application was incorporated by reference—such that the provisional was “effectively  
19 part of the” specification as though it was “explicitly contained therein,” ADS, 212 F.3d at 1282,  
20 Sonos’s amendment to the ’885 and ’966 specification did not add any new matter. It simply  
21 made explicit what was already “effectively part of the” specification. In other words, “[m]aterial  
22 that was nonessential and incorporated by reference in a preceding patent can later be called upon  
23 to serve as essential material for claims made in a later patent without compromising the  
24 continuity of disclosure.” *Maquet Cardiovascular LLC*, 2022 WL 4138711, at \*7.

25 **E. Sonos’s Amendment Contained No New Matter**

26 So the only reason Sonos’s amendment could be ineffective is if it improperly contained  
27 new matter. It did not. Sonos’s statement under 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(g) that the amendment  
28

1 contained no new matter, which the PTO accepted, was accurate, because every part of the 2019  
 2 specification that the Court has asked Sonos to account for was (1) disclosed in the 2006  
 3 provisional application or the appendices thereto, (2) disclosed in the 2007 non-provisional  
 4 application, or (3) was not a substantive change.

5 As a matter of law, material that was previously incorporated by reference *is not* new  
 6 matter. *See* 37 C.F.R. 1.57(g) (“Such an amendment must be accompanied by a statement that the  
 7 material being inserted is the material previously incorporated by reference and that the  
 8 amendment contains no new matter.”). Here, the only substantive material that Sonos physically  
 9 brought in by amendment came from the 2006 provisional, which was properly incorporated by  
 10 reference.

11 “The question whether new matter has been added to an application is a question of  
 12 fact.”<sup>12</sup> *Commonwealth Sci. & Indus. Rsch. Organisation v. Buffalo Tech. (USA), Inc.*, 542 F.3d  
 13 1363, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (citing *Brooktree Corp. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*, 977 F.2d  
 14 1555, 1574 (Fed. Cir. 1992)). And “in the context of a validity challenge based on new matter,  
 15 the fact that the United States Patent and Trademark Office (‘PTO’) has allowed an amendment  
 16 without objection ‘is entitled to an **especially weighty presumption of correctness**’ in a  
 17 subsequent validity challenge based on the alleged introduction of new matter.” *Id.* (emphasis  
 18 added) Google “therefore not only must overcome the clear error standard, but it must do so in  
 19 the face of a presumption of validity based on the PTO’s issuance of the patent despite the  
 20 amendments.” *Id.*

21 “The fundamental factual inquiry is whether the specification conveys with reasonable  
 22 clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, the inventor was in possession of  
 23 the invention as now claimed.” *See* MPEP § 2163 (citing *Vas-Cath, Inc. v. Mahurkar*, 935 F.2d  
 24 1555, 1563-64 (Fed. Cir. 1991)). An expert or other person of skill in the art thus would need to

25  
 26  
 27 <sup>12</sup> Again, if Google wanted to litigate issues of fact, it had an obligation to timely raise them so  
 28 that Sonos could develop the factual record. But this issue was not raised by Google until the  
 last witness in Sonos’s case.

1 determine whether the figures and text added to the specification find sufficient basis in the  
2 nonprovisional patent application and/or the provisional patent application with its appendices.

3 In *Commonwealth Scientific*, for example, the Federal Circuit relied on expert  
4 testimony—which it characterized as “[s]ignificant[]”—regarding what “one of skill in the art  
5 would understand from the original specification that the inventors of the ’069 patent had  
6 invented, were in possession of, and had described a digital communication technique.” 542 F.3d  
7 at 1382. By springing this challenge on Sonos *sua sponte* in the middle of trial, with no  
8 opportunity for expert discovery, the Court has deprived Sonos of the ability to effectively defend  
9 the validity of the asserted patents and the right to a fair trial. And Google has long waived or  
10 abandoned any new matter or written description challenge to the asserted patents. Sonos objects  
11 to the prejudicial injection of this issue at this stage in the case in its entirety, and to Google  
12 raising long-waived potential challenges. Knowing the Court’s “fondness” for lawyer bromides,  
13 we note that this is no way to run a railroad.

14 Any argument by Google that the amendment constitutes new matter is also wrong on the  
15 merits. The only argument Google has raised regarding new matter is the following: On May 12,  
16 2023, Mr. Pak asserted that the statement “[t]he list of zones in the user interface 520 includes  
17 ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are already grouped” (the “disputed  
18 statement”) that was added to the specifications of the ’885 and ’966 patents on August 23, 2019  
19 is “describing zone groups ... in the prior art Sonos 2005 system” and “is describing nothing  
20 about zone scenes.” Tr. Tran. at 955:16-956:7. That is not true.


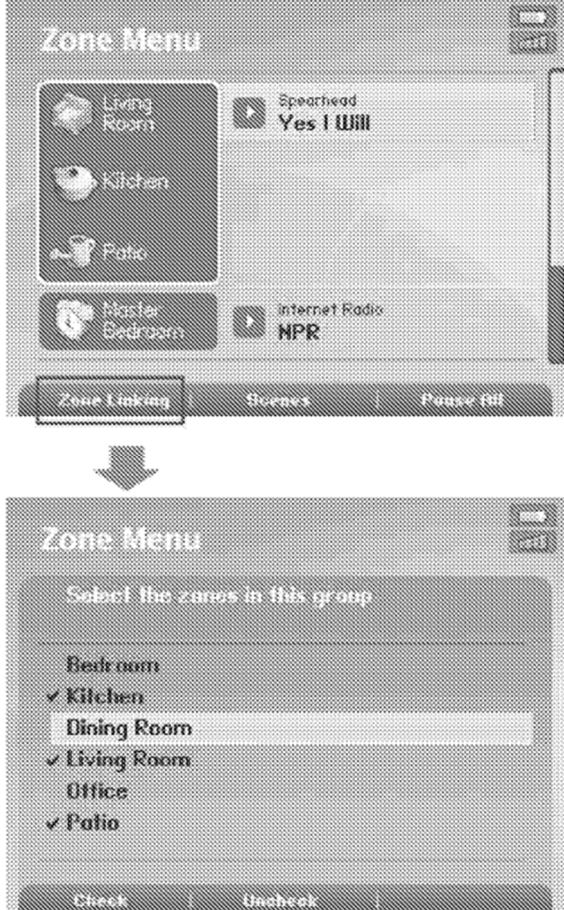
21 Mr. Pak’s lead argument for why the disputed statement describes Sonos’s zone groups  
22 and not Sonos’s zone scenes was that section 3 of Appendix A of the 2006 Provisional titled  
23 “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes” states that “[i]t is not expected that the Zone Scenes  
24 should be set up using the Handheld Controller” and that the disputed statement in section 4 of  
25 the “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes” allegedly references screens from Sonos’s 2005  
26 Handheld Controller (i.e., the CR100). Tr. Tran. at 951:18-952:12. This argument is flawed.

1 First, the statement says that “it is ***not expected***” – it does not state that zone scenes  
2 ***cannot*** be set up using the Handheld Controller. Google claims that this is “teaching away” but  
3 that is a standard that is used to evaluate whether or not there is a sufficient motivation to  
4 combine two references so as to overcome the clear and convincing evidence burden. It has  
5 nothing to do with written description.

6 Second, consistent with the “not expected” language, section 3 (“Scene Setup”) of the  
7 “Sonos UI Specification: ***Zone Scenes***” discloses preferred embodiments for setting up ***zone***  
8 ***scenes*** using Sonos’s Desktop Controller while section 4 (“Alternative Linking Methods”) of the  
9 “Sonos UI Specification: ***Zone Scenes***” discloses “alternative” embodiments for setting up ***zone***  
10 ***scenes*** using Sonos’s Handheld Controller. In other words, Google takes the statement out of  
11 context and ignores other disclosures in the same specification suggesting that you *would* use the  
12 hand held controller to set up zone scenes.

13 Third, the screens shown in section 4 “Sonos UI Specification: ***Zone Scenes***” are  
14 (contrary to Google’s misrepresentation to the Court) not screens from Sonos’s 2005 Handheld  
15 Controller for setting up “zone groups”/dynamic groups but are instead **new** screens for forming  
16 ***zone scenes***, which is consistent with the language at the beginning of subsection 4.1 states that  
17 “[t]his feature is an ***adaptation*** of the Link and Drop Zone feature.” This is confirmed by the  
18 side-by-side comparison below:



Sonos's 2005 Handheld Controller	Appendix A - "Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes"
 <p>Ex. 22 [TX6991 (2005 Sonos User Guide) at Chapter 5-9 (SONOS-SVG2-00227506-7)].</p>	 <p>Ex. 1 [2006 provisional, Appendix A (Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes) at p. 37.]</p>

As shown in the images above, the first screen for setting up “zone groups”/dynamic groups using Sonos’s 2005 Handheld Controller includes a “Link Zone” button for setting up “zone groups”/dynamic groups and “Pause All” button for pausing playback on all zone players in the system whereas the first screen for setting up zone scenes in the “Sonos UI Specification:

**Zone Scenes**” includes a “Zone Linking” button for setting up *zone scenes*, a “Scenes” button for invoking *zone scenes* (see Ex. 1, Appendix A, “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes” at p.37 (section 2 titled “Invoking a Scene,” 2.1 titled “Handheld Controller,” subsection 2.1.2 titled “Method 2: Zone Scenes as a soft button”), and a “Pause All” button for pausing playback on all zone players in the system. Turning to the second screen for selecting zones, the second screen of Sonos’s 2005 Handheld Controller does not include any buttons whereas the second screen in the “Sonos UI Specification: **Zone Scenes**” includes “Check” and “Uncheck” buttons.

Next, Mr. Pak focuses on the disputed statement itself and how it was added to the specifications of the ’885 and ’966 patents on August 23, 2019. Tr. Tran. at 955:16-956:25. Mr. Pak’s arguments in this regard are also flawed. As an initial matter, the disputed statement is based on a nearly identical statement in Appendix A of the 2006 provisional titled “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes.”

Appendix A - “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes”	Specifications of the ’885 and ’966 Patents
“The list of zones in the screen above includes ALL the zones in the system including the Zones that are already grouped	“The list of zones in the user interface 520 includes ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are already grouped.”

More specifically, this statement is from subsection 4.1 of section 4 of the “Sonos UI Specification: **Zone Scenes**,” as shown below:

<b>Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Alternative Linking Methods</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Multiple Select in Link and Drop Zone panels</b>

...

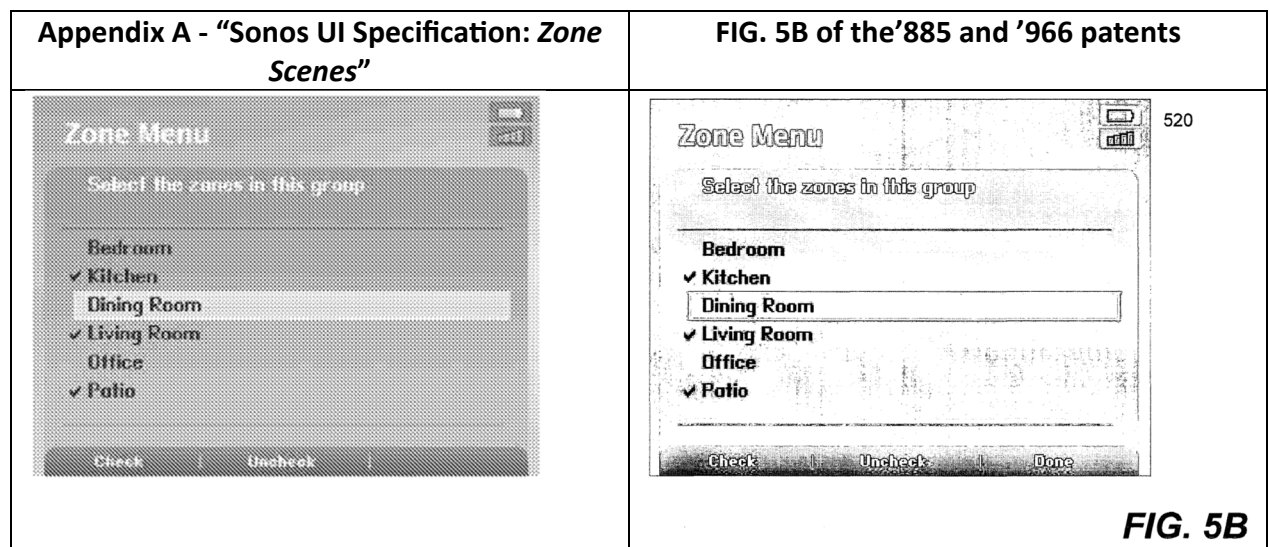


- The list of zones in the screen above includes ALL the zones in the system, including the Zones that are already grouped.

17

2006 provisional, Appendix A at p. 17.

The replacement of “the screen above” with “the user interface 520” was made to reference FIG. 5B of the ’885 and ’966 patents, which is nearly identical to “the screen” (singular) that is “above” the relevant statement in the “Sonos UI Specification: *Zone Scenes*”:



Notably, FIG. 5B of the ’885 and ’966 patents was included in the original specification of the ’853 patent, which was filed on *September 11, 2007* and issued on July 9, 2013.

Contrary to Mr. Pak’s assertion, when viewed in the proper context of the “Sonos UI Specification: *Zone Scenes*,” section 4 discloses “alternative” embodiments for setting up *zone scenes*. Through this lens, the statement “[t]he list of zones in the screen above includes ALL the zones in the system, including the Zones that are already grouped” discloses to a person of ordinary skill in the art that a user setting up/forming a *zone scene* would be presented with a list of all zones in the system, including zones that are already grouped together. This interpretation is also consistent with the fact that when the original specification of the ’853 patent, including

FIG. 5B, was filed on *September 11, 2007*—eight years before Google released its infringing speaker group technology and 13 years before Sonos filed its complaint asserting the ’885 and ’966 patents—the specification expressly disclosed that FIG. 5B was a user interface for setting up/forming a *zone scene*:

FIG. 5B shows another user interface 520 to allow a user to form a scene. The user interface 520 that may be displayed on a controller or a computing device, lists available zones in a system. A checkbox is provide next to each of the zones so that a user may check in the zones to be associated with the scene.

Ex. 2, ’853 patent file history, September 11, 2007 Specification at [0060].

Mr. Pak also suggested that Sonos did something improper by not including in the 2007 ’853 patent specification a different screen that appeared above the FIG. 5B screen in the “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes.” Tr. Tran. at 971:20-973:3. There is no merit to this argument. First, as explained above, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that section 4 of the “Sonos UI Specification: *Zone Scenes*,” including the two screens in subsection 4.1, discloses “alternative” embodiments for setting up *zone scenes*. Second, there is no requirement that the specification of the ’853 patent include *every* image from the “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes.” Indeed, the vast majority of the images in the “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes” are not included in the ’853 patent. In other words, the image that Mr. Pak complains is missing is not the only image that Sonos chose not to include in the ’853 patent. And, to the extent this omission somehow made the remaining portion that Sonos *did* use into new matter (e.g. by changing the context of the lower half of the image) that change occurred in 2007.

Accordingly, Google has identified no new matter whatsoever.

\*\*\*

The Court has suggested that perhaps the PTO was asleep at the wheel: “Lots of things get through the PTO that -- because you know how busy they are. They’re busier than even a district judge, and so I’m -- and they may not have understood the significance of it and the priority dates and leaving to the judge later to figure out does this sentence count for purposes of a 2005 priority or for purposes of a 2018 priority.” Tr. Tran. at 974:25-7. Sonos disagrees, for all of the reasons

1 stated above, showing that the amendment contained no new matter. But even if the Court were  
 2 to conclude that this were a close question, then under the *heightened* burden of proof and the  
 3 *heightened* presumption of validity, Google should lose—as a matter of law. *Compare* Tr. Tran.  
 4 at 976:2-6 (“The priority date – there’s, in my mind, a 50-50 chance that these patents are invalid  
 5 because the Google system predated them because it was inadequate written description prior to  
 6 that date, and that’s the very reason you snuck it in there.”) *with* *Commonwealth Sci.*, 542 F.3d at  
 7 1380 (describing the “*especially* weighty presumption of correctness” to which the PTO’s  
 8 allowance of the amendment is entitled in this context and noting that challenger must not only  
 9 “overcome the clear error standard, but it must do so in the face of a presumption of validity  
 10 based on the PTO’s issuance of the patent despite the amendments”).

11 **F. The Public, Including Google, Has Had Access To The Provisional Appendix Since**  
 12 **2013**

13 The priority date of a patent is not based on when the patent’s specification was *published*  
 14 *to the public*. It is instead based on a patent’s *filing date*, unless the patentee can show that  
 15 conception was *earlier*. *See, e.g., Hayward Indus., Inc. v. Pentair Water Pool & Spa, Inc.*, 721 F.  
 16 App’x 974, 981-82 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (holding that ’597 patent had enablement and written  
 17 description support based on patent’s incorporation by reference of the ’479 patent from which  
 18 the ’597 patent claimed priority, and noting that defendant “provides no support for its argument  
 19 that the publication of the ’479 patent after the filing date of the ’597 patent disqualifies the ’479  
 20 patent from providing § 112 support”).

21 Sonos understands that the Court wants to know when the material that was formally  
 22 amended into the specification in 2019 actually became available to the public. *See, e.g.,* Tr.  
 23 Tran. at 976:11-15 (“Now, maybe -- maybe the law is, ‘Oh, no, this counts as part of the  
 24 appendix. It counts.’ But, to my mind, the whole point of the written description is to teach the  
 25 world how to do it. If you have to go find something in some appendix that’s online, that’s crazy.  
 26 What a crazy way to run a system.”).

27 The answer, for the reasons described above, is 2013. That is two years before Google’s  
 28 accused products went on the market. And in 2013, Google was collaborating with Sonos and so

1 at a minimum aware of Sonos's existence and its innovation and so could have looked up Sonos's  
 2 patents and patent applications had it so chosen. We don't know if Google did that or not,  
 3 because Mr. Kowalski declined to answer that question on grounds of privilege. Ex. 20  
 4 (Kowalski 5/8/23 Dep. Tr.) at 65:09-66:19; see also Dkt. 717-1 at 4. But had Google looked up  
 5 Sonos's patents in 2013, it would have found the first nonprovisional patent, which issued in that  
 6 year as the '853 patent. And had Google read the '853 patent, Google would have seen that it  
 7 incorporated by reference the provisional application, and would have been able to access that  
 8 provisional (including the appendix) online. The information was all there, available to the  
 9 public, two years before Google's products came on the market.

10 These facts are not relevant to the priority date, which is 2006, or at worst 2007. But to  
 11 the extent the Court has a fairness concern that the provisional appendix was somehow not  
 12 available to the public until *after* Google's products came on the market in 2015, there is no  
 13 reason for any such concern.

14 **G. Google Waived Any Challenge To Sonos's Priority Date And Abandoned Any**  
 15 **Written Description Challenge**

16 Google should have made this priority date argument in its:

- 17 • Amended declaratory judgment complaint or answer. See Dkt. 125, 199.  
 18 (Google's original declaratory judgment complaint did not include any invalidity  
 19 arguments at all. Dkt. 1.)
- 20 • 12/6/21 Patent Local Rule 3-3 Invalidity contentions.<sup>13</sup> Google stated that  
 21 "It is Sonos' burden to show entitlement to its asserted priority dates, and Sonos  
 22 has failed to meet that burden. Additionally, as described below, elements of the  
 23 Asserted Claims lack written description and enablement support, and those  
 24 Asserted Claims therefore cannot claim priority to earlier continuation applications  
 25 on the face of the Asserted Patents." Google did not develop any challenge based  
 26 on new matter or amendments to the specification.

27 <sup>13</sup> Sonos would be happy to provide a copy to the Court upon request.  
 28

- 1 • Expert reports. Dr. Schonfeld’s June 22, 2022 report<sup>14</sup> identified that Sonos  
2 relied on the provisional application, and the appendix in particular, for written  
3 description support. E.g. ¶ 712. Dr. Schonfeld’s June 22, 2022 also acknowledges  
4 that Sonos added the “ALL the zones” sentence to the specification in 2019. ¶ 37.  
5 But he did not make any argument that amendments to the specification (1) were  
6 improper or (2) changed the priority date or demonstrated lack of written  
7 description support. Instead, he treated the “ALL the zones” sentences as part of  
8 the written description and argued that it failed to provide support for the claims.  
9 ¶ 720.
- 10 • Summary judgment briefing. Dkt. 249 at 18-25. Google asked for  
11 summary judgment of invalidity for lack of written description support and did not  
12 raise this argument.
- 13 • Pretrial Order. Dkt. 615. The parties joint proposed pretrial order did not  
14 include this defense (or any 112 defense). The Final Pretrial Order governs trial,  
15 and “The court may modify the order issued after a final pretrial conference only  
16 to prevent manifest injustice.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(e)
- 17 • Google’s Response To Sonos’s MIL No. 3, Dkt. 596-5, mooted part of  
18 Sonos’s MIL No. 3 by representing to the Court and to Sonos that “Google Is Not  
19 Arguing to the Jury Any Written Description Support or Enablement Challenges  
20 Of the Asserted Claims of the ’885 and ’966 Patents.” Sonos relied on that  
21 representation and did not further press that part of the motion in limine.
- 22 • Proposed jury instructions. Dkt. 617. Google did not include any  
23 instruction based on 112 defenses or lack of priority.

24 By failing to raise this defense at any point prior to the middle of trial, Google waived this  
25 argument and it would deeply prejudice Sonos to inject it into trial at this time. *See Hadley v.*  
26 *Kellogg Sales Co.*, No. 16-CV-04955-LHK, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 136791, at \*41-42 (N.D. Cal.

27 <sup>14</sup> Sonos would be happy to provide a copy to the Court upon request.  
28

Aug. 13, 2019) (“In sum, to allow Kellogg to assert a new preemption defense based on a never before cited regulation after Kellogg had at least six opportunities to articulate its preemption defense, after Plaintiff dismissed some of the products and products claims, after the Court dismissed Kellogg's preemption defense with prejudice, after fact and expert discovery closed, and after two summary judgment motions and six motions to strike expert reports and expert testimony were fully briefed would be prejudicial to the Plaintiff.”).

Google deprived Sonos of the ability to develop expert testimony and facts necessary to defend against this invalidity claim. For example, Sonos could have had its expert opine on the written description support for overlapping groups with and without the sentence in column 10 or the adequacy of the 2007 specification versus the 2006 provisional. Sonos also could have retained an expert on patent office procedures to opine on whether Sonos’s amendment was proper.

### **III. SONOS’S ANSWERS TO THE COURT’S SIX ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

#### **A. Sonos’s Answer To The Court’s First Additional Question**

The Court asks: “Can Sonos claim priority for the ’966 patent, written from the perspective of the controller, back to a provisional application that said it was not expected that the controller could do the claimed invention?”

As an initial matter, the portion of Appendix A (“Sonos UI Specification: *Zone Scenes*”) that Mr. Pak relies on does not state that was not expected that *any* controller could do the claimed invention. Instead, as noted above, it states: “It is not expected that the Zone Scenes should be set up using the *Handheld* Controller.” Google does not dispute that Appendix discloses (i) setting up zone scenes using a different type of controller (e.g., a desktop computer) and (ii) invoking a zone scene using the Handheld Controller or a different type of controller (e.g., a desktop computer). 2006 provisional, Appendix A.

In addition, the “not expected” language is only present in Appendix A. As explained above, the main body of the 2006 Provisional application discloses the use of a controller to set up and invoke zone scenes, including overlapping zone scenes. 2006 provisional.



1           Moreover, the Court’s question is based on an incorrect premise raised by Google (as part  
2 of a new matter challenge Google has long waived).

3           As explained above, Google’s argument is that Section 3 of Appendix A of the 2006  
4 provisional titled “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes” states that “[i]t is *not expected* that the  
5 Zone Scenes *should* be set up using the Handheld Controller” while the disputed statement in  
6 section 4 of the “Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes” allegedly relates to the Handheld  
7 Controller. Ex. 2 (SONOS-SVG2-00167542, SONOS-SVG2-00167550) (emphasis added). This  
8 argument is flawed for the reasons explained above. In sum, the Appendix says that “it is *not*  
9 *expected* that the Zone Scenes *should* be set up using the Handheld Controller” – it does not state  
10 that zone scenes *cannot* be set up using the Handheld Controller. That is because the Appendix  
11 disclosed a *preferred embodiment* for setting up zone scenes using Sonos’s Desktop Controller in  
12 section 3 (“Scene Setup”). *Id.* (SONOS-SVG2-00167542-549. But the same document *also*  
13 discloses “alternative” embodiments for setting up zone scenes using Sonos’s Handheld  
14 Controller in section 4 (“Alternative Linking Methods”).

15           Sonos also reminds the Court that Sonos accuses smartphones, tablets, and laptops of  
16 infringing the ’966 patent in this case. *Id.* at 17 (SONOS-SVG2-00167550). And nothing in  
17 Appendix A says that phones, tablets, and laptops *cannot* be used as controllers that practice the  
18 zone scenes invention.

19 **B. Sonos’s Answer To The Court’s Second Additional Question**

20           The Court asks: “Was the statement referenced above specifically brought to the attention  
21 of the examiner on the ’966 patent?”

22           No.

23           And for the reasons explained above, Sonos disagrees that the Court’s understanding of  
24 the statement is accurate.

25           For purposes of further context, the examiner had possession of the provisional  
26 application, including the appendix, and Sonos informed the examiner that Sonos was bringing in  
27 material from the provisional application:

In the present response, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.57(g), Applicant inserts material into the specification and figures that was previously incorporated by reference in this application, and the amendment contains no new matter. In particular, the inserted material can be found at least at pp. 5-6 and 17 of Appendix A to provisional application 60/825,407, the entirety of which was incorporated by reference on the filing date of this application.

Ex. [885 8/23/2019 response to OA] at p. 3, 18.

**C. Sonos's Answer To The Court's Third Additional Question**

The Court asks: "Were the appendices ever represented to the PTO to be the user manual? How did they differ from the user manual for the Sonos 2005 system? What is the legal significance of any discrepancy?"

The appendices to the provisional application were never represented to the PTO to be "the user manual for the Sonos 2005 system" because they are *not* "the user manual for the Sonos 2005 system."

Google may have confused the Court by suggesting that Appendix A covered the Sonos 2005 system zone groups technology. For the reasons explained above, that is inaccurate.

The appendices to the provisional differ in *many* respects from the user manual for the Sonos 2005 system, because they are different documents. As Mr. Lambourne, the inventor, testified at trial, Ex. 21 (TX6545)—which is an earlier version of the appendix—"is a user interface or UI specification that I wrote about zone scenes." Tr. Tran. at 456:5-9. As Mr. Lambourne explained, the document starts off by explaining that currently, "Zone groups are created by manually linking zones one at a time until the desired zone grouping is reached," while "later on I say, '[t]he zone *scene* feature would allow the user to create a group with one command.'" *Id.* at 457:3-8. Mr. Lambourne also explained that in the document's description of party mode, "what I'm saying here is that the zone scene feature has some similarities to the Party Mode feature that was in the existing product. However, the zone scene feature is much more flexible and powerful. So I'm describing – there's more to zone scenes than what was in the

original Party Mode feature.” *Id.* at 457:14-21. As Mr. Lambourne testified, party mode in TX6545 was not the same as the All Zones-Party Mode in Sonos’s 2005 system. *Id.* at 458:5-7.

It had the same name for familiarity, but it would work in a different way. So, as you might recall, Party Mode in the original system was designed so it would group all the -- all the rooms together. That was hard coded into the controller. The user couldn’t configure it. Whereas, the Party Mode in this case I thought the user could configure Party Mode. For instance, Party Mode for somebody might not be: I want to play all the rooms in the house. Maybe Party Mode for somebody is: I want to play in all the rooms but not the baby’s room, for instance. So I thought it would be much more powerful to have a user configurable zone scene called Party Mode that’s different from the original Party Mode.

*Id.* at 458:7-20.

Mr. Lambourne also described the rest of the document more generally:

It’s 20 or so pages long, but I’m discussing various aspects of the zone scene, the feature, how a user would find it to invoke a scene, how they would go about creating a scene, so deciding which rooms would go into the scene, which rooms that the user would want to play music when the scene was invoked.

I’m -- it -- it defines this capability of both the CR100, which we looked at that earlier but also a desktop controller, which was an application that would run on a Windows or a Macintosh computer, which would have similar control capabilities as the CR100. So in this spec I’m describing how zone scenes would work in that context.

*Id.* at 459:14-460:2. As Mr. Lambourne noted, the document was created December 20th, 2005, and modified on December 21st, 2005—long after the Sonos 2005 system was released. *Id.* at 460:3-5.

Sonos has been clear that Appendix A and the 2005 user manual are different documents throughout this case. Indeed, Sonos explained the difference between these documents to the Court in our opposition to Google’s second motion for summary judgment:

First, the Sonos 2005 system did not have any “zone scene” technology. Mr. Lambourne (the inventor of the ’885 and ’966 Patents who was Sonos’s director of user experience design in 2005) and Nick Millington (who was Sonos’s director of software development in 2005) both confirm that Sonos’s 2005 system did not have any “zone scene” technology. Ex. A (Lambourne Decl.), ¶¶8-16; Ex. B (Millington Decl.), ¶¶8-10. And documents from the relevant timeframe likewise confirm that the Sonos 2005 system did not have any “zone scene” technology. ***For example, Sonos’s 2005 User Guide makes no reference to any “zone scene” technology.*** Ex. K (Almeroth Reb.), ¶¶503-20. ***Instead, Sonos was in the process of developing the***

1 *technology necessary to implement zone scenes, as confirmed by the internal*  
 2 *“Sonos UI Specification” for “Zone Scenes” dated December 21, 2005.* That  
 3 design document describes a new “Zone Scene feature” that would provide an  
 4 alternative to the “[c]urrent[.]” grouping technology available in the Sonos 2005  
 5 system. Ex. R (SONOS-SVG2-00026839); see also Ex. K (Almeroth Reb.), ¶¶497-  
 526 (summarizing various evidence showing that Sonos’s 2005 system did not have  
 any “zone scene” technology).

6 Dkt. 508 at 12-13.

7 The legal significance of the *difference* between “the user manual for the Sonos 2005  
 8 system” and “the appendices” is that while the user manual for the Sonos 2005 system taught  
 9 users how to use Sonos’s then operative system—which Google relies on as claimed prior art in  
 10 this case—the *appendices* show a new invention. It’s not a “discrepancy” at all.

11 Finally, the Court should note that it is not at all unusual for people to *use* parts of early  
 12 documents in the course of writing documents to describe a new invention. This really shouldn’t  
 13 be surprising. Sonos’ zone scenes technology didn’t spring completely out of the blue. Instead it  
 14 was a *development* or *improvement* upon Sonos’ existing technology. The notion that there is  
 15 somehow nefarious or dishonest about an inventor *using* material from older documents to  
 16 describe an invention that *is intended to be used in the same context* is facially absurd.

#### 17 **D. Sonos’s Answer To The Court’s Fourth Additional Question**

18 The Court asks: “What lurks in the prosecution history of the ’206 patent, and other  
 19 patents in the zone scene family, that sheds light on what led to the one sentence amendment to  
 20 column 10 of the specifications of the two patents-in-suit in 2019, or otherwise bears on these  
 21 issues?”

22 Sonos has re-investigated the prosecution history of the ’206 patent, and all other patents  
 23 in the zone scene family to answer the Court’s question.

24 In 2019, Sonos prepared a common set of amendments to the specification and figures of  
 25 the three pending 2019 applications (the ’679, ’885, and ’966 patents) as well as the pending 2016  
 26 application in order to insert material from the 2006 provisional into those applications. This type  
 27 of amendment is expressly permitted by the rules of the U.S. patent office. *See* 37 CFR § 1.57(g)  
 28 (stating that “material incorporated by reference into the specification or drawings of an

1 application” can be inserted “by way of an amendment to the specification or drawings” as long  
2 as the amendment “contains no new matter”).

3 As explained in more detail above, Sonos’s common set of amendments included the  
4 following changes:

- 5 • Inserting FIGs. 7-8, which directly correspond to figures found on pages 5-6 of  
6 “Appendix A” of the 2006 provisional;
- 7 • Inserting brief descriptions of FIGs. 7-8 into the “Brief Description of the Drawings”  
8 section of the applications;
- 9 • Inserting descriptions of FIGs. 7-8 into the “Detailed Description” section of the  
10 applications; and
- 11 • In the description of FIG. 5B, inserting the sentence “The list of zones in the user  
12 interface 520 includes ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are  
13 already grouped,” which directly corresponds to a sentence on page 17 of “Appendix  
14 A” of the 2006 provisional.

15 Ex. 11 [2016 application, November 18, 2019 Response to Office Action), Ex. 12 [’885  
16 application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 13 [’966 application, August 23,  
17 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 14 [May 2019 application, June 4, 2019 Preliminary  
18 Amendment].

19 Notably, Sonos first incorporated these amendments to the May 2019 application (which  
20 issued as the ’679 patent) that is not at issue in the present case, and then propagated the  
21 amendments to the applications for the ’885 and ’966 patents and the 2016 application after that  
22 time. Ex. 11 [2016 application, November 18, 2019 Response to Office Action), Ex. 12 [’885  
23 application, August 23, 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 13 [’966 application, August 23,  
24 2019 Response to Office Action], Ex. 14 [May 2019 application, June 4, 2019 Preliminary  
25 Amendment].

26 Sonos clearly and expressly laid these amendments out in the public file histories of the  
27 applications along with the following statement:  
28

In the present response, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.57(g), Applicant inserts material into the specification and figures that was previously incorporated by reference in this application, and the amendment contains no new matter. In particular, the inserted material can be found at least at pp. 5-6 and 17 of Appendix A to provisional application 60/825,407, the entirety of which was incorporated by reference on the filing date of this application.

See, e.g., Ex. 12 ('885 Application, Aug 23, 2019 Response to Office Action) at pp. 4, 20. This shows that Sonos put the examiner (and the public) on notice of the amendments, and the examiner accepted those amendments without raising any concern regarding new matter.

Notably, the issue of priority date also came up two different times during prosecution of the 2016 application, which was ultimately issued by the patent office as U.S. Pat. No. U.S. Pat. No. 11,388,532 on July 12, 2022. Ex. 15 (TX7213) [532 PATENT].

The first time was in 2018, when the examiner objected to Sonos's priority claim back to the 2006 provisional and the other preceding applications based on the examiner's view that those prior-filed applications did not provide adequate written description support for "the recited display of a selectable indication of a zone scene which upon selection invokes the zone scene onto the plural of playback devices." Ex. 23 [2016 application, April 25, 2018 Office Action at pp. 3-4]. In response, Sonos directed the examiner to "Appendix A" of the 2006 provisional as providing written description support for this limitation and reiterated that the 2016 application "should be afforded the September 12, 2006 priority date of the provisional application." *Id.*, [October 25, 2018 Response at pp. 24-25]. The Examiner agreed with Sonos, finding that Sonos's "assertion of priority as resolving the subject matter in Pages 4-8 of the Appendix to the Provisional Specification filed 9/12/06 is accepted and the priority date of the instant claims is considered to resolve the 9/12/06." *Id.*, [November 14, 2018 Office Action at p. 29].

The second time was in 2020, when the examiner objected to Sonos's priority claim back to the 2006 provisional and the other preceding applications based on the examiner's view that those prior-filed applications did not provide adequate written description support for "the



1 claimed causing of ‘selectable indications of the two or more zone scenes to be simultaneously  
 2 displayed, wherein the display selectable indications are each selectable to cause a respective one  
 3 of the two or more zone scenes to be invoked by the first zone player.’” Ex. 24 [2016 application,  
 4 August 6, 2020 Office Action at p. 3] (emphasis in original). In response, Sonos once again  
 5 directed the examiner to “Appendix A” of the 2006 provisional as providing written description  
 6 support for this claim limitation, and specifically identified the figure from page 5 of “Appendix  
 7 A” that shows multiple “zone scenes” being displayed. *Id.*, [January 6, 2021 Response to Office  
 8 Action at p. 33].. Additionally, Sonos reminded the examiner that this subject matter from the  
 9 2006 provisional “was previously inserted in the specification and figures of the present  
 10 application [as FIG. 7], in accordance with 37 CFR 1.56(g), in Applicant’s prior office action  
 11 response filed on November 18, 2019.” *Id.* The Examiner agreed with Sonos, finding that  
 12 Sonos’s “remarks filed 1/6/21 are accepted by the Examiner and **suffice to establish support** for  
 13 the claimed subject matter in the prior filed parent case 60/825407 and **afford the instant**  
 14 **application an effective priority date of 9/12/06.**” Ex. 24 [2/3/2021 NOA (emphasis added)].

15 **E. Sonos’s Answer To The Court’s Fifth Additional Question**

16 The Court asks: “Does the sentence added to column 10 of these specifications go to the  
 17 priority date for conception or to written description only? If written description only, then the  
 18 Google systems would not be prior art to the two patents-in-suit, true?”

19 The sentence in question does go to written description insofar as it is *one* part of the  
 20 disclosure that Sonos has cited in support of written description. The question for written  
 21 description (of the patents in suit) is whether the specification *of those patents* provides adequate  
 22 written description. *See Ariad Pharm., Inc. v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 598 F.3d 1336, 1351 (Fed. Cir.  
 23 2010) (en banc) (written description requires “an objective inquiry into the four corners of the  
 24 specification from the perspective of a person of ordinary skill in the art” to determine whether  
 25 the specification shows that “the inventor actually invented the invention claimed.”) So *even if*  
 26 the Court believes that this sentence is *necessary* for written description then the patents have  
 27 adequate written description.

1           The sentence should *not* have any relevance to a priority date challenge (even if Google  
2 had made one before Friday). As Sonos has pointed out above, everything it has relied on for  
3 written description can be found in *either* the 2007 non-provisional or the 2006 provisional. In  
4 addition, even without the one sentence (from the 2006 provisional) the 2007 specification  
5 provides adequate written description for the current claims. The amendment to the specification  
6 to add material from the provisional did not change the priority date of the claims. The claims are  
7 entitled to the earliest priority date in the chain, 35 U.S.C. §§ 119, 120, unless new matter is  
8 added, 35 U.S.C. § 132. Because the provisional application was incorporated by reference—  
9 such that the provisional was “effectively part of the” specification as though it was “explicitly  
10 contained therein,” *ADS*, 212 F.3d at 1282, Sonos’s amendment to the ’885 and ’966 specification  
11 did not add any new matter. It simply made explicit what was already “effectively part of the”  
12 specification.

13           As a result, under any scenario, the Google systems would not be prior art to the asserted  
14 patents. Google has waived any challenge to a priority date later than 2006, and even if it were  
15 2007, it would make no difference given Google’s 2015 products. Priority date is based on filing  
16 date, not issuance or publication date, but even the 2013 date on which the provisional application  
17 became publicly available, when the first nonprovisional patent in the chain issued, came before  
18 Google’s 2015 products. But to be clear, there would be no legal basis for a priority date based  
19 on issuance or publication rather than filing date, and Google hasn’t even claimed a 2007 priority  
20 date in this case, much less a 2013 date.

21           Moreover, Google has conceded and stipulated that Sonos’s conception date of the ’885  
22 and ’966 patents, which claim the “overlapping” concept, is in December 2005 and is based on  
23 the business record UI specification. *Tr. Tran.* 643:13-25. Given that the 2006 provisional and  
24 2007 nonprovisional include disclosure above and beyond the business record UI specification,  
25 there ought to be no question that the provisional and nonprovisional adequately support the  
26 claimed invention.

1 **F. Sonos's Answer To The Court's Sixth Additional Question**

2 The Court states: "Please quote each place in this case (all the way back to day one in both  
3 actions) where either side represented to a court that the specifications of the two patents-in-suit  
4 were the same as the provisional application specification or the first non-provisional application  
5 specification."

6 Sonos has extensively searched to find any and all such representations. The only such  
7 representations that Sonos has been able to identify came on May 10, 2023, which Sonos  
8 describes below.

- 9 • On May 10, 2023, the Court asked Sonos "I'm reading the one that happens to be  
10 '966 -- is that the same as what was published in 2005, or is this a brand-new --  
11 brand-new specification?" Tr. Tran. at 656:12-14.

12 ○ Counsel for Sonos responded: "The specification was published in 2006, I  
13 believe, Your Honor, but it's a straight continuation and so it's the nearly  
14 identical specification from the original filing, yes." Counsel for Sonos  
15 stated "It has an initial sentence in the very first that says this application  
16 claims priority to such and such an application. Other than that, no  
17 changes." Tr. Tran. at 656:15-22.

- 18 • On May 10, 2023, counsel for Sonos asked Dr. Almeroth the following question:  
19 ○ "How do the '885 and '966 patents relate?" *Id.* at 676:24.  
20 ○ Dr. Almeroth responded: "They are part of what's called a 'continuation  
21 chain.' So they date back over time where patents were filed with the same  
22 specification and they have different sets of claims at the end. But the  
23 description of the invention, what the specification is, the columns in it, the  
24 figures, that's all the same." *Id.* at 676:25-677:5.

- 25 • Also on May 10, 2023, Sonos filed the Proffer of Testimony of Alaina Kwasizur,  
26 including a supporting declaration. Ms. Kwazisur's declaration states that the '853  
27 patent "shares a substantively identical specification to the zone patents at issue in  
28

1           this case.” Dkt. 705-1 at ¶ 8. The Proffer similarly states that all of the zone scene  
2           patents “share a substantively identical specification” and refers to “patents in the  
3           zone scene patent family” as “patents that have the same specification as both of  
4           the asserted patents in this case.” Dkt. 705 at p. 3.

5           On May 11, 2023, however, counsel for Sonos informed the Court as follows:

6           I need to apologize for a clarification. You and I had a discussion yesterday about  
7           the specification in this case and whether it’s the same, and I said it was the same,  
8           and that’s true insofar as there’s an incorporation by reference in the specification  
          to the provisional.

9           However, the specification has changed in slight ways as the applicant has amended  
10          the specification over the years to bring in things from the provisional, which is  
          perfectly permissible under Rule 57(g). I just thought I should bring that up.

11       Tr. Tran. at 748:6-16.

12  
13       Dated: May 14, 2023

ORRICK HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP  
*and*  
LEE SULLIVAN SHEA & SMITH LLP

15           By: /s/ Clement Seth Roberts  
16               Clement Seth Roberts

17           Attorneys for Sonos, Inc.